FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 NOVEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian planes bombed military and industrial targets in the northern Iraqi cities of Irbil and Kifri 17 November, the Iranian Joint Staff announced in a communique reported by IRNA. Iraq had launched further raids on Iranian targets the previous day, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio, which said that Iraqi planes carried out two attacks on the Bandar-e Khomeyni petrochemical complex, another on the nearby petrochemical complex at Bandar-e Mahshahr, and a raid on Revolution Guards camps near Ahvaz. Although Tehran radio claimed that three Iraqi planes were downed in the attacks, a military spokesman cited by INA denied that any Iraqi planes were lost. The Iraqi communique also announced that 8 Iraqi civilians were killed and 37 were wounded by Iran's artillery bombardment of Iraqi residential areas.

In earlier action, an Iranian communique cited by IRNA stated that Iranian aircraft bombed Iraqi targets in Dahuk, Al-'Amarah, and Tuz Khurmatu 15 November. An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses that day stated that 8 Iraqi civilians were killed and 42 were injured by Iranian shelling and by Iran's air raid on Al-'Amarah. It also announced that Iraqi planes hit a large maritime target off the Iranian coast 15 November. An Iranian spokesman cited by IRNA had warned that Iran would shell Iraqi cities in response to a 14 November Iraqi raid on Bakhtaran in which 24 civilians were killed and 60 were wounded. An Iraqi communique carried by Voice of the Masses 14 November had announced a "devastating" raid on the military air base at Kermanshah, the former name for Bakhtaran. An Iraqi spokesman denied Iranian claims that Iraqi aircraft were downed during the raid, INA noted.

In another development, communiques reported by Tehran radio and IRNA announced details of another guerrilla operation inside Iraqi Kurdistan, claiming that Iranian irregulars combined with forces of the Iraqi Kurdish Democratic Party to launch offensive operations around Zakhu, Irbil, and Al-Mawsil starting 13 November. According to the communiques, the attackers destroyed an Iraqi headquarters responsible for protecting the Iraq-Turkey oil pipeline, closed an Iraq-Turkey highway, and surrounded Zakhu, which is in northwestern Iraq near the Turkish and Syrian borders. However, an Iraqi spokesman dismissed the Iranian claims, stressing that the Iraqi-Turkish oil pipeline is operating at full capacity and that the overland route to Turkey via Zakhu is open day and night, INA noted.

Iran and the United States

Iran "cannot have any relations" with the "criminal" United States, which is exporting "fear, terror, and oppression" throughout the world, Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi stated in a 16 November interview with Tehran radio. He viewed President Reagan's television speech on contacts with Iran as an attempt to "preempt any further decline of America's corrupt prestige." Nevertheless, Iran's UN envoy told IRNA that Reagan's remarks indicate the United States has adopted a "realistic" policy toward Iran, asserting that this is a "positive development" and a "drastic change" in U.S. policy. Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani indicated earlier that Iran has more information about Robert McFarlane's visit which it has "reserved" for disclosure any time the United States tries to "mistreat" Iran, according to IRNA.

An Iraqi official statement carried by INA 17 November stressed that Iraq "strongly denounces" U.S. arms supplies to Iran, "regardless of their size and nature," adding that the "clear contradiction" between U.S. deeds and words is "regrettable" and raises doubts about U.S. credibility. The statement nevertheless stressed that Iraq will continue to welcome any "honest and serious" U.S. effort to end the Iran-Iraq war, noting that Iraq does not object to U.S. attempts to reestablish relations with Iran as long as these relations do not threaten Iraq and do not prolong the war. Noting that President Reagan "ignored Israel's role in the deal" with the "suspect Tehran rulers," the Iraqi statement attributed U.S. contacts with Iran to a "dirty plot in which Zionism played an effective role," adding that this was an attempt to prolong the war in order to achieve "Zionist designs of aggression and expansion" in the Middle East.

In other Arab comment on U.S. arms supplies to Iran, the Saudi paper *Al-Yawm* expressed concern that this could undermine the regional balance of power as Iran will not use these weapons only against Iraq. Other neighboring countries could face "eventual Iranian aggression," the paper warned, adding that "Iranian designs know no limits" and that Iran's "desire for expansion" will go unchecked. In Amman, the *Jordan Times*, *Al-Ra'y* and *Al-Dustur castigated the U.S. dealings with Iran, and King* Husayn said in an 8 November interview cited by KUNA that it would be "regrettable, shocking and sad" if the United States was supplying arms to Iran. Cairo papers reviewed by MENA likewise criticized the United States, with *Al-Jumhuriyah* speaking of U.S. "duplicity" toward the Iran-Iraq war, while *Al-Ahram warned of a loss of U.S. trustworthiness and* credibility.

In Lebanon, the Islamic Jihad issued a communique 15 November urging the United States to take "more rapid and consistent measures" to meet its demands if it cares about the U.S. hostages, AFP reported. David Jacobsen's release was due to "a U.S. initiative, which if continued will bring about a solution to the hostage affair," the Jihad organization asserted.

Iranian Internal Situation

Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani praised Ayatollah Hosevn 'Ali Montazeri, "the successor to the leadership," for his "positive initiative" in sponsoring a week of Muslim unity, Tehran radio reported. President 'Ali Khamene'i likewise hailed Montazeri's initiative in remarks cited by IRNA.

The authorities have arrested four "terrorist agents" responsible for a 19 August car bomb explosion in Tehran, according to an Information Ministry statement reported by IRNA.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad reiterated his opposition to terrorism in a 16 November speech broadcast by Damascus television, and he again proposed the formation of an international committee to define the meaning of terrorism and the lines separating terrorism from "the peoples' struggle for their causes and liberating their territories." Syria is ready to discuss this idea in further detail and to present its ideas and formulas on the matter, he said. U.S. and British leaders have not thus far taken up Syria's proposal because they do not want to combat terrorism, Al-Asad maintained, adding that if such a committee had been set up "they would have been deprived of much of the fun they enjoy in killing peoples and killing strugglers everywhere." The Syrian leader wondered how the United States can accuse his country of terrorism when the Reagan administration is itself a "master of terrorism," and he urged U.S. officials to heed the saying that "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones." As for the attempt to sabotage an El Al airliner this year, Al-Asad claimed that Israel was responsible, asserting that the Israelis "planned and drew up a scenario so that the attempt would stop prior to the actual blowing up of the plane." He also denounced the "shameful" role of the British Government, which he described as a "small satellite that rotates in the U.S. orbit."

Al-Asad touched on Syria's economic problems in his speech, which was delivered at a trade union conference, stressing the need to increase production and reduce consumption. Syria must also intensify efforts to exploit its mineral resources, he said, disclosing that work is underway to mine diamonds, which "are found in large areas and supposedly in large quantities."

In another development, Damascus radio castigated the "hostile and provocative" U.S. measures against Syria, stating that they express a U.S. desire to "strain relations" between the two countries. Vice President Rif'at al-Asad also viewed the U.S. stand as "provocative," according to a spokesman for Rif'at cited by Radio Monte Carlo. Tripoli radio likewise condemned the U.S. sanctions, and the Amman paper *Al-Dustur* viewed them as "an explicit declaration of blatant hostility toward the Arabs."

Lebanon

Israeli Raid — Israeli planes attacked a "terrorist" base near Sidon 16 November, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that the target was a naval base used for training and launching attacks. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon cited reports that one person was killed and four were wounded in the attacks, which were directed against DFLP and Fatah positions.

Amal-Palestinian Clashes — Further clashes between Amal Movement and Palestinian gunmen erupted in the Burj al-Barajinah area of Beirut 15 November, killing 6 people and wounding 43, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The fighting was triggered by the killing of two Amal members of the Camps Security Coordination Committee, an incident which was described by the DFLP and other Palestinian groups as a "mistake," according to the radio. Palestinian sources cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon announced that 5 people were killed and 12 were injured in further clashes the following day.

Israel

Anti-Arab sentiment flared in old Jerusalem in reaction to the 15 November stabbing death of a Yeshiva student, Jerusalem radio reported. Despite efforts to keep order by reinforced police units, a "stormy demonstration" was held, and several Molotov cocktails were thrown at Arab houses. Following the arrest of three suspects, Israeli officials quoted by Jerusalem radio blamed the murder on the PFLP, thus discounting claims of responsibility by "Forces-17," which AFP described as an elite PLO security unit. In remarks cited by Jerusalem television, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir called for calm and promised that the government will fight to "uproot" PLO-inspired terrorism.

Libyan-Chadian Clashes

The Chadian Government has reached a cease-fire agreement with Goukouni Oueddei's forces following clashes between the latter and Libyan units in northern Chad, Paris radio disclosed 14 November. A Chadian military communique broadcast by Ndjamena radio stated that 200 Libyans were killed and a Libyan aircraft was downed during the clashes with Goukouni's FAP forces. The fighting between Libyan "slave-traders" and "patriotic" Chadians has been continuing northeast of Fada since 12 November, the communique said. Paris radio subsequently reported that the Chadian Government has supplied arms and ammunition to Goukouni's forces.

Sudan

A high-level meeting of government and religious leaders decided to form a committee to discuss ways to end the war in the south and provide relief, SUNA reported 14 November. As for the security situation, the clandestine SPLA radio reported that 77 government soldiers were killed 11 November in a failed attempt to advance on Bor, and according to an *Al-Siyasah* report cited by SUNA, tribal fighting in western Bahr al-Ghazal has claimed 70 lives since 20 October.

DRA

Thirty DRA soldiers were killed when Afghan rebels used surface-to-surface missiles to attack a building in Konduz Province where PDPA Secretary General Najibullah and "high-ranking" Soviet officials were conferring, Tehran radio reported 14 November.

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17 November 1986

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India Pledges To Increase SAARC Contribution

BK130939 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] India has pledged to contribute 1.5 crore rupees for SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] projects during next year. This is 20 percent more than last year's contribution. Addressing the SAARC standing committee in Bangalore this morning, the foreign secretary, Mr Vekateswaran, said significant progress has been made at establishing direct [telephone] dialing service between New Delhi and SAARC capitals. STD [subscriber trunk dialing] facilities with Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal are expected to be set up by next March. The foreign secretary spoke about the problem of terrorism and said 10 recommendations made by the study group have been reviewed by an expert committee which has made suggestions about their implementation. He said India is prepared to join other member countries in taking follow-up action on these recommendations.

India also suggested another SAARC ministerial meeting early next year to evolve a common strategy on global economic issues. Mr Vekateswaran underlined the need for the countries of the region to coordinate the position on issues like the North-South dialogue and reforms of the international monetary and financial systems. The All India Radio correspondent reports from Bangalore that vital problems afflicting the region such as drug trafficking and terrorism are engaging the attention of the standing committee. Mr Vekateswaran said the standing committee will consider recommending institutionalized arrangements to prevent drug trafficking and drug abuse.

SAARC Foreign Secretaries Prepare for Summit

BK140450 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The SAARC foreign secretaries have been meeting throughout the night in Bangalore to hammer out agreed formulations on a draft declaration to be put before the summit beginning on Sunday [16 November]. The discussions were based on an Indian text laying down long term goals on important issues.

AIR [All India Radio] special correspondent, Harish Awashti, reports.

[Begin Harish Awashti recording] Foreign ministers of member countries had informal consulations for 2 and 1/2 hours last night to give political impetus to the official level meetings engaged in (?difficult) spade work for the summit. The standing committee has approved all the recommendations of the programming committee on common problems of the region. Drug trafficking and drug abuse, considered one of the serious problems affecting the region, is being referred to a technical group, which will devise steps to eradicate it. The summit is taking note of the enormity of drug trafficking and drug abuse and a consensus is likely to emerge on joint measures to tackle it. The standing committee has also decided to reconvene the expert group on terrorism, which will examine the implementation of earlier recommendation on combating the menace. The committee decided that it would meet from time to time to review the progress on child development. The SAARC heads of state and government will use their presence at a single venue to hold discussions on bilateral issues. The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, will have detailed talks with the Sri Lankan president immediately upon Mr Jayewardene's arrival in Bangalore tomorrow. [end recording].

India's Tiwari Addresses Ministers Meeting

BK140949 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] India has urged the SAARC [South Asian Association For Regional Cooperation] countries to mobilize their own resources to implement various projects instead of becoming dependent on voluntary contributions. Addressing the SAARC foreign ministers in Bangalore this morning, the external affairs minister, Mr Tiwari, said we must work together to achieve collective self-reliance in an atmosphere of stability and friendship. The overall objective of SAARC cooperation is to improve prospects of development of the countries of the region. Mr Tiwari said there is a strong case for another SAARC ministerial meeting early next year on international economic issues. SAARC will make a substantial impact on the economic prospects of the region only when it moves to the core areas of trade, industry, energy, money, and finance.

Mr Tiwari expressed India's serious concern at the escalating nuclear arms race and made an impassioned plea to halt and reverse it. He expressed the hope that the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union would pick up the threads from where they left in Reykjavic and reach an agreement soon.

Mr Tiwari, who was elected chairman of the SAARC foreign ministers, assured the member nations that India places very high priority on relations with her neighbors bilaterally and through the association.

Our correspondent understands that the SAARC drafting committee has finalized most of the paragraphs of the declaration during its nightlong deliberations. The committee is likely to adopt the declaration this evening and present it to the foreign ministers. Our correspondent says the contentious issue of funding and financing the proposed SAARC secretariat has been resolved. The basic minor contribution has been specified to be equally shared by each member country. Our correspondent adds that several bilateral meetings have been slated for the seven foreign ministers.

Mr Tiwari is meeting his Pakistani and Sri Lankan counterparts today.

Holds Talks With Foreign Ministers

BK141629 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] India has asked Sri Lanka to ensure that there is no violence, especially against the civilians, if the peace process is to continue to resolve that country's ethnic problem. This emerged

during the bilateral talks that the external affairs minister, Mr Tiwari, had with the Sri Lankan counterpart, Mr Hameed, in Bangalore this evening.

The meeting, which lasted an hour, centered around Sri Lanka's ethnic issue. Both sides agreed that there is no effective alternative to peace in resolving the problem.

Mr Tiwari also had a 90-minute meeitng with his Pakistani counterpart, Mr Sahabzada Yaqub Khan. The two leaders reviewed developments in Indo-Pak relations since the meeting between the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and President Ziaul Haq in New Delhi a year ago. The Pakistan foreign minister referred to reports about concentration of Indian troops on the border. Mr Tiwari drew his attention to the denial already issued by the Defense Ministry in this regard. The two leaders also discussed the question of improving Indo-Pak trade. They agreed to resume discussion tomorrow morning prior to the meeting of the prime ministers of the two countries.

Referring to the SAARC deliberations, Mr Tiwari told the All India Radio special correspondent, Harish Avasthi, that the scope of association has been expanded to include the thorny issue of drug trafficking and drug abuse.

In his address to the SAARC foreign ministers this morning, Mr Tiwari urged the member states to mobilize their own resources for development instead of becoming dependent on voluntary contribution from within and outside the SAARC.

Mr Tiwari, who was unanimously elected chairman of the SAARC Council of Ministers, said we must work together to achieve collective self-reliance in an atmosphere of stability and friendship.

The outgoing chairman of the SAARC Council of Ministers, the foreign minister of Bangladesh, Mr Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, expressed happiness that a broad area of agreement has emerged to tackle terrorism and drug trafficking.

The Sri Lankan foreign minister, Mr Hameed, pleaded that the experts group on terrorism should be reconvened early.

The foreign minister of Pakistan, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, called for close cooperation among SAARC countries to eradicate poverty, hunger, disease, and illiteracy from the region.

The foreign minister of Nepal, Mr Sailendra Kumar Upadhyaya, hoped that the second SAARC summit will provide valuable imputs to strengthen the process the regional cooperation.

Our correspondent understands that barring a few items, the draft declaration, to be named the Bangalore Declaration, is almost ready. The contentious issue of funding and financing the proposed SAARC secretariat is said to have been resolved. However, the preparatory committee is yet to evolve a commonly agreed approach on the question of terrorism. The stage is getting set for the summit beginning on Sunday morning.

Pakistan's Foreign Minister Addresses Meeting

BK141714 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, has reaffirmed Pakistan's irrevocable commitment to building up relationship of trust, fellow feeling, and cooperation in South Asia. Addressing the opening session of SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] foreign ministers in Bangalore today, he made a fervent appeal to the member countries to rise to a transcendental vision of international relations and create a happy and prosperous community shaped by mutual tolerance and respect. Sahabzada Yaqub Khan expressed his belief that despite the differences on certain issues, the South Asian countries have a common regional perspective based on scrupulous adherence to the principles of the UN Charter and the Nonaligned Movement. They can build an impressive edifice of peace, cooperation, and security by their deep and unswerving observance of the universally recognized principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, nonagression, noninterference, equity, and justice.

Referring to the second SAARC summit beginning on Sunday, the foreign minister said it would be a suitable occasion to take stock of the progress the South Asian countries had made so far and for charting their course for the future. Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said in a relatively short period the SAARC countries had attained significant improvement in their economies and had made impressive advance in many spheres. He, however, called for giving urgent attention to the hard burden of foreign debts, of low income, and least developed countries. He said the SAARC countries should adopt a coordinated approach in unilateral trade negotiations which are of special interest to them.

Referring to terrorism and drug trafficking, he expressed the hope that before long South Asian countries would be able to agree upon effective regional measures against the growing menace of these problems which constitute a threat to their traditions and culture.

Pakistan's Sattar on Relations With India

BK150352 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] The Pakistan foreign secretary, Mr Abdul Sattar, has said that his country does not want to interfere in the internal affairs of India. Talking to newsmen in Bangalore he said the two nations should set up a joint machinery for verification of any facts in the matter. Mr Sattar said police investigations have so far revealed that the attackers of the Pan Am plane at Karachi are Palestinian youths trained by extremists in Lebanon.

He denied reports that his country has achieved capability of uranium enrichment beyond 90 percent. He also said his country is not encouraging terrorists in subversive activities in India.

On Pakistan's Nuclear Capability

BK141546 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Pakistan is ready to accept any procedure for a nonpartisan inspection at the bilateral, regional, or global level which can satisfy all that Pakistan's nuclear program is solely for peaceful purposes. Addressing news conference in Bangalore today, Foreign Secretary Abdul Sattar said Pakistan will sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty on the same day as India signs it. He told newsmen that Pakistan is conducting only a low percent uranium enrichment research to ensure the supply of fuel for its reactors at Karachi and Taxila plants. This has become necessary in the light of past experience when foreign suppliers had stopped supply of fuel for the Karachi nuclear reactor.

The foreign secretary denied foreign press reports that Pakistan has achieved the ability to enrich uranium for developing nuclear weapons. He drew newsmen's attention toward a statement of the India's Atomic Commission chairman — made only a day before the publication of the above report — that India has achieved the capability to enrich uranium to any level. He said the mass media should draw their conclusions from this very statement.

Answering a question, the foreign secretary said Pakistan has already presented a proposal to the United Nations for declaring South Asia as a nuclear-free zone and will continue efforts at the United Nations and at other levels for the implementation of this proposal.

On India's Concern Over AWACS

BK150330 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] In a news conference in Bangalore yesterday, Foreign Secretary Abdul Sattar said that the hopes and aspirations created after the meeting of President Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in December last year were not fulfilled, and the process of normalizing the situation has become dull. He expressed the hope that the leaders of the two countries will be able to identify a solution to this after discerning the reasons for the slow progress during their brief stay in Bangalore. Both parties should initiate talks for making their thoughts clear about the region and should take steps to remove any possible misgivings. Mr Abdul Sattar did not agree with a newsman that the current situation in Pakistan-India relation affects the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. He emphatically said that the work under the organization so far has been progressing in total goodwill and understanding.

On the Indian viewpoint about Pakistan's desire for the purchase of AWACS, Mr Abdul Sattar said that India should adopt a practical point of view about the purchase of planes during the past 4 years. Pakistan has purchased only 40 F-16 planes during this period, whereas India has acquired about 400 sophisticated fighter planes. He referred to the recent three-fold increase in the air space violations on the western borders of Pakistan, which concerns Pakistan deeply.

Besides, there has been shelling in the Pakistani territory. In view of this it has become imperative for Pakistan to take appropriate steps. He said Pakistan has not placed order for the purchase of AWACS so far, and there is no justification for India's premature concern over this.

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Addresses Council

BK150215 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
0110 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Chowdhury has underlined the need for carrying forward the process of strengthening the SAARC and bringing about a progression in the scope of regional cooperation so that the people of the member countries can derive visible benefits. Addressing the meeting of the SAARC Council of Ministers, which began at Bangalore yesterday, he expressed the hope that such an emphasis and thrust will continue to animate the deliberations of the meeting. The foreign minister also suggested some new areas, which can be brought within the existing framework of SAARC cooperation. These are telecommunications, postal services, disaster preparedness and relief, and the development of human and national resources.

Earlier, Mr Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, who was the chairman of the council, formally turned over his chair to the Indian foreign minister, N.D. Tiwari, who became the new chairman.

'Final Touches' Given to Draft Declaration

BK151255 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] The stage is set for the second SAARC summit beginning tomorrow [in Bangalore]. The heads of state and government of the 7-member countries have already arrived in the city. Besides [Sri Lankan President] Mr Jayewardene, they are the presidents of Bangladesh and the Maldives, the kings of Nepal and Bhutan, and the prime minister of Pakistan. They were received by Mr Rajiv Gandhi at the airport.

The ministerial meeting of the SAARC gave the final touches to the draft declaration at their meeting this morning. The draft declaration is likely to be adopted by the foreign ministers this evening before it is presented to the summit.

India's Gandhi Hosts Banquet for Leaders

BK151615 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] The prime minister has said that cooperation in South Asia has to be molded around the realities, expectations, and traditions of the region. Mr Rajiv Gandhi said successful regional collaboration cannot be modeled on the example of others or be an imitation of others' experience.

Speaking at a banquet hosted by him in honor of the leaders of SAARC in Bangalore tonight on the eve of the summit, Mr

Gandhi expressed the hope that the association will grow into a useful organization and serve the needs of the people of South Asia.

He pointed out that only coexistence can ensure peace and SAARC will have to demonstrate this to a world driven by distrust. All the seven countries of the association are members of the nonaligned world and accept the principles of peaceful coexistence cutting across the barriers of ideology. In South Asia, there are elements of variations but the generations to come will judge our wisdom by our ability to build peace, goodwill, and fellowship among the people of the area.

Second SAARC Summit Begins 16 November

India's Gandhi Speaks

BK160945 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0341 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's 16 November address to the Second South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, SAARC, Summit at Bangalore — live in English]

[Text] Mr Chairman, their majesties, excellencies, distinguished colleagues and friends: We met in the capital of Bangladesh a little less than a year ago and launched the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. We meet today in a major city of India — beautiful Bangalore — to reaffirm the faith on which SAARC is based. I extend to you a warm welcome on behalf of the people and Government of India. Geography has cast us together; history binds us closely. We draw customs from several common sources. We share religions, languages, experiences, aspirations. Each of us has something of the other. This interaction has enriched the texture of our societies and endowed similarities to our outlooks and values. Today we celebrate a deepening of that consciousness. Our region was one of the early nurseries of civilization. Remarkable were our achievements in the arts, philosophy, mathematics, medicine, and commerce. Then we came under foreign rule. The scars of the colonial era are still upon us. Our economies [words indintinct] by years of exploitation. Even after attaining independence, we have allowed aloofness — even suspicion — to inhibit us. We must get over the trauma of the past. An ancient political thinker of our region, Kautilya, listed friendly neighbor as a major source of strength. The aim of SAARC is to build such a relationship among the seven of us.

Ours is not a political association. We have much to gain from peace, progress, and stability in our neighborhood. This is the logic of our working together. Bilateral relations have their difficult moments. SAARC reminds us that at such moments we should seek what unites us and not what divides us. We have consciously decided not to burden SAARC with our bilateral concerns. Yet, by providing a framework for forging a cooperative state of relations among our countries, SAARC can help us positively in growing out of these problems.

South Asia is rich in resources. A fifth of humankind lives here. Our traditional skills have long been famous. We are now acquiring the technological skills that the contemporary world requires. In the current global economic crisis, we have shown that we can judiciously manage our economies. We have each achieved progress in food production and gained greater self-reliance. We have maintained reasonable rates of growth. The people of South Asia, particularly the poor and disadvantage, expect us to lead them out of poverty and depravation. We are determined to mobilize our resources to achieve this. SAARC is the expression of our beliefs that national effort should be complemented by regional cooperation. We must rely on our own efforts and at the same time find common solutions to common problems. The year that has passed since our summit in Dhaka has been a year of consolidation of real sustained progress. Regional cooperation cannot emerge merely from the [word indistinct] of leaders. It has to grow from contacts between professionals at all levels. The gap in cooperation is a gap in mutual acquaintance. Our engineers and doctors, our farmers and weathermen, our pilots and master mariners, our intellectuals and officers have too little knowledge of each other, too little opportunity to meet, too little familiarity with each other's capacities and capabilities. So the first step in regional cooperation has necessarily had to be just getting to know each other. It is only through building a network of contacts at all levels among professionals of many disciplines that we can start giving real content to regional cooperation. Nearly 150 meetings, averaging 3 a week, of experts drawn from various fields have been held during the last 12 months. The lacunae in knowledge are getting filled. The habit of cooperation is growing. Firm foundations are being laid on which to erect the structure of mutual self-help and collective self-reliance.

South Asian cooperation has also started contributing to the development of human resources in the region. Economic man is an abstraction, the holistic human being, the reality. The growth of our economy and the progress of our societies rest on training the people engaged in various fields of activities, upgrading their skills, orienting their thought in new directions.

The workshops, seminars, and courses organized by SAARC in the identified areas of cooperation have combined together to add up to a whole which is larger than the constituent parts. The surveys undertaken on regional capacities and regional resources are not only an invaluable compendium of information, not otherwise available, but also an insurance against each of us wasting time and resources reinventing the wheel. Yet, the work undertaken has been commendable. The efforts must continue. The identified areas of cooperation cover a gamut of some of our most important concerns. Agriculture is the mainstay of our economies. Meteorology is the basis of decisions on agriculture. With the vast majority of our people living in villages, rural development is fruitful common concern. The strengthening of postal telecommunication and transport links is both an integral aspect of regional cooperation and the essential (?precursor) of intensifying such cooperation. And as inheritors of one of the greatest civilizations which humankind has known, it is through arts, culture, and sports that our people most readily recognize each other.

We decided at Dhaka to broaden the areas of cooperation by considering a few more subjects. Women, who constitute disadavantaged sections of our people in each of our countries, have particular problems and specific needs which must be integrated into the development process. We have started a

regional dialogue on this. The menace of drugs — a menace which spills over national boundaries in weaving its evil net — is to be tackled through regional initiatives which will reinforce national measures.

We have agreed that terrorism must be severely condemned. That each of us must do nothing that condones terrorism or give aid and comfort to terrorists. As responsible members of the international community and as good neighbors within our region, each of us must ensure that our territory is never used as a sanctuary or launching pad for terrorism anywhere in the region.

In the area of international trade, the ministerial meeting in Islamabad made a notable contribution in concerting positions on the new round of trade negotiations. It is important that we continue to hold consultations so that joint positions are evolved and maintained. Much of the credit for our achievement in regional cooperation goes to the stewardship of His Excellency President Ershad — president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. It was his country that blazed the trail of regional cooperation and his leadership that has nourished our fledgling association for having helped lay the solid foundations of cooperation among the seven. We thank him for his historic contribution, for the wisdom and maturity with which he has guided SAARC in the crucial 1st year of its existence.

At this summit, we will be taking stock of the progress in agreed areas of cooperation and developments in regard to the additional areas provisionally identified. We will also, I hope, agree on deepening and future enlarging the scope of regional cooperation.

Development hinges on peace. The arms race among the militarily powerful distorts their economies and ours. It wastes resources which could be used to ameliorate the human conditions. The insatiable quest of the powerfuls for new areas of influence retards of development which is our foremost priority. All SAARC countries belong to the nonaligned family and we are unanimous in our opposition to any escalation of the nuclear arms race. I hope that our summit will be unanimous in demanding a stoppage to all nuclear weapon tests. This is the 1st time that the heads of state and government of South Asia meet in India as members of this association. We are honored to receive you. I hope that your stay here will be pleasant and comfortable and our discussions fruitful. An historic imperative has broke up her: Guru Dev Rabindranath Tagore wrote: If life's journey be endless, where is its goal? The answer is it is everywhere. The world is not a mere road of a home. If our roads begin at every step for it is a road and home in one. Let our roads be smooth and our homes happier. Thank you.

Sri Lanka's President's Speech

BK161039 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0533 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Sri Lankan President Julius Jayewardene's 16 November address to the Second South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation — SAARC — Summit in Bangalore — live in English]

[Text] Mister Chairman Sir, your excellencies, heads of state and heads of government, honorable foreign ministers, distinguished foreign secretaries, and delegates and ladies and gentlemen: It is my privilege and pleasure, Mr Prime Minister, to congratulate you on your assumption of chairmanship of the summit meeting. I also bring to you and to the government and people of India the warm greetings and sincere good wishes of the peopl of Sri Lanka. We thank you and your government for the warm welcome that we have found here and the most generous hospitality that has been extended to us. We are most appreciative of careful and excellent arrangements made for our meetings. On the inaugural summit at Dhaka lay the foundation for our association. We have now built on the foundation. We have completed the formalities of creating a structured framework for regional cooperation. We have given expression to our regional collectivity, and a regional idenity is appearing. All our surrounds here are practical men. We know our expectations and our limitations. Our annual meetings at summit level and meetings of foreign ministers level and meetings of officials and technocrats from our countries will certainly help to promote our commitment to work together within our region.

It is important that the message of SAARC should be taken to the people, because, in the final analysis, our people must not only accept the process but must also be involved in it. That is why at Dhaka we decided to foster people-to-people contacts within our region. This support is being advanced by the organization of seminars, meetings, and exchanges at various levels. We have much more to do in this field. On the other hand, popular consciousness and involvement in regional interaction will not by itself achieve regionalism. We are all aware that initiative of this nature cannot succeed unless it has a necessary political will.

Our regional cooperation today is confined to areas where there has been no conflict between national and regional interests. I believe we have to expand and enlarge our activities. We will have to enter important areas of trade and commerce. The growth of our association would depend on the growth of mutual trust and confidence. We have taken every precaution to ensure the smooth conduct of business at our meetings. The ground rules require that in taking decisions unanimity should be the criteria. We have excluded bilateral and contentious issues from our deliberations. I believe the Council of Ministers will work from the premise of one nation and one vote. We cannot build this association if we allow bilateral issues to grow. If we bring the bilateral issues to this forum, then, maybe, we will be crippled before we could walk. I am sure the summits will provide us opportunities of talking to one another very informally in friendly environments about our bilateral issues. It must be so. I believe a day would soon come when we would be able to bring bilateral and contentious issues before this forum. To do so we have to build greater understanding and trust among us. We must also know each other and our problems.

Let me speak for a few moments of the terrorist problem in Sri Lanka. Till 1983, the Governments of Sri Lanka — various governments — dealt with terrorist actions in the north and east as normal acts of criminality. When 13 soldiers were killed by a bomb in the north in July 1983, riots broke out in various parts of the island. Terrorism now began to take a different form — as a direct challenge to the authority of an elected government.

The Government of India at this stage began discussions with the Sri Lanka Government through Shri [Mr] G. Parthasarathi, who visited Sri Lanka in August and November 1983 at the request of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and myself. The Sri Lanka Government since then took various steps to arrive at a political solution. For example, the All-Party Conference in 1984, the visits of my ministers and myself to Delhi in 1984 and in 1985, secretary Bhandari's visit to Sri Lanka in April 1985, the Thimpu-Delhi talks, and the Delhi accord of July-August 1985, Chidambaram visit to Sri Lanka in April-May 1986. This process still continues.

The statements made by me to the Parliament of Sri Lanka on 20-2-1985 and 20-2-1986 give a detail history of these steps and the rejection of the proposals by the representatives of the separatist groups. The Sri Lanka Government has now with the good offices of the Government of India and the government of the state of Tamil Nadu placed before the representatives of separatist groups proposals which create provincial councils, the chief ministers [word indistinct] ministers all elected by the people of each province and the devolution of functions and authority to these councils without violating the Constitution of Sri Lanka. The Government of Sri Lanka has outlined these wide-reaching proposals. Addressing the Sri Lanka Parliament in 1985 and 1986 I have said, and I repeat, nonviolence is a creed of faith of the Government of Sri Lanka and of the founding fathers of India's freedom and Constitution. The use of violence to achieve political goals is totally against the ideals preached by the great sons of India, particularly Gautam the Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi. We in Sri Lanka have tried to follow these ideals. We cannot compromise with violence. Whatever form of agitation is used to attain political goals, it must be nonviolent and follow the Buddhist and Gandhian methods of satyakria or satyagraha.

The heritage of India is universal (?brotherhood). We in Sri Lanka are proud that even a shadow of this noble heritage has fallen on our land enabling us to share it even in a small degree. It is a heritage of ahimsa — nonviolence — handed down to us from time immemorial from the Hindu Veda, from the Buddha Dhamma, Christian Gospels, and Islam's Koran. Mahatma Gandhi personified these ideals and lived them in his life and teaching of truth and maitria [friendship], inspiring others also to follow his example.

It is my earnest desire that all my fellow members of this conference realize that my government and the freedom-loving democratic people of Sri Lanka are committed to uphold throughout the island the rule of law, to protect democratic institutions, to safeguard the independence, integrity, and unity of our country. This is a moment of destiny for us, not only as fellow members of SAARC but also as neighbors that share common aspirations and ideas. We need your understanding and appreciation as we face the challenge of violence that confronts us.

When I spoke at Dhaka at our first summit, I said that the SAARC ship has set sail. That is has started its journey, and there should be not mutiny on board. I am reminded of a few words from Shakespeare's Julius Caesar:

> On such a full sea are we now afloat,
> And we must take the current where it serves,
> Or lose our ventures.

I believe that these lines are very relevant. We are now afloat on such a full sea. We must have the courage and determination to take the current and make it serve us. We must not lose our ventures. If we do so, history will say that we failed the teeming millions in South Asia languishing in hunger and poverty.

Mister Chairman, I spoke those words for the record. You were quoting a poem Rabindranath Tagore. It struck a cord in my own heart. You said: If life's journey be endless, where is the goal? And I think the quotation means that the goal and the road are one. Every step must be as pure as a goal. There can be no impure steps to attain a pure goal. I say this because I know that violence, but by nonviolence, by love.

When I spoke at the San Francisco Japanese Peace Treaty Conference, I cited the Buddha's words and said: Stretch out a hand of friendship to the Japanese people — for hatred ceases not by hatred but by love. After me, Zafarullah Khan of Pakistan spoke, and he said that Prophet Mohammad used similar words. When certain enemies were defeated by armies, and they were brought before him with all the goods that were captured, he said: Release them; release everything you have taken from them except their arms; and forgive them. The gospel of the Hindu Vedas — the Bhagwat Gita — is: Do right, for right is right, without fear of consequence. Christ forgave his enemies on the cross. I am reminded of this because every time a bullet, whether it is a terrorist bullet or bullet from the security services in my country, kills a citizen, it goes deep into my heart. I do not know how to stop it. It achieves nothing, except distress, except hatred.

I was reminded of a story of Gautam the Buddha; when he was meditating in a jungle near a village a young mother lost her only child bitten by a snake. She couldn't believe that he was dead. She carried the body round the village trying to find some medicine. She couldn't find it. She was told: Why don't you go and see that meditating sadhu [holyman] he look so holy man, he may help you. She went to him. He told her: My sister, can you bring me a mustard seed? But is must be from a house where there is no death. So she went back to the village carrying the child. She visited house after house, but there was no house where there was no death — somebody had died, either father or a brother or a sister. She came back and told the Buddha: I couldn't find that mustard seed. So he said: Sit down. My sister, he said, thou has found what none finds the bitter balm I had to give thee. He thou loveth slept dead on thy bosom yesterday. Today now [words indistinct] the whole wide world weeps with thy wound. Go, bury thy child. The grief that all [words indistinct] grown less by one. Like that whenever I hear of a death, it grieves me than I can explain.

One of your leaders, the great Mahatma Gandhi, personified in his life the nonviolence that I mentioned. He showed to the world that nonviolence can be used to attain political and democratic objects — whether it be freedom from foreign rules, whether it be the elimination of capitalism and the formation of a communist state, whether it be separatism or federalism. There is

only one way the civilized people can adopt and encourage. It is a way of nonviolence or ahimsa.

I was priviledged, Mister Chairman, to be a growing youngman just entering politics in the 1930's when your great movement originated. I knew your mother. I knew your grandfather, Jawaharlal Nehru. I stayed with him in his house. I was his guest to the Ramdas session, the last session before freedom, and his guest at Bombay when the Quit India resolution was passed. That was a first occasion on which Mahatma Gandhi in his long service to the world and to India, first occasion on which he tried the nonviolent way to attain freedom. All his other movements were for other objects. He was training his people in nonviolence. He walked to gather salt on the Dandi Beach. Object was to break the salt laws. He broke the laws in defiance of the British Government against the Amritsar massacre. He broke the law with regard to wearing of foreign clothes, but not once did he say you are carrying on a movement to attain freedom until the Bombay sessions, when he spoke on Quit India resolution and ended up with the words — I was sitting him — Karenge ya marenge, do or die. We were returning back to Sri Lanka when we were told that your grandfather and Mahatma Gandhi were arrested. Throughout this long life never did he suggest any other means other than nonviolence. I remember when there was an agitation in Bihar, and a police station was set fire to. Policemen were killed. It was during the noncooperation campaign. Jawaharlal Nehru and all the leaders were in jail at Chauri Chaura. Because nonviolence was broken, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement. I remember Jawaharlal Nehru from jail saying: Why did he do that? We are about to attain freedom. The British could not contain the nonviolent movement at that time. Mahatma Gandhi said: No, I don't want to attain freedom through violence. I prefer to lose it. And for other several years he did not start his campaign again.

Those were the men who inspired me, and those were the men who brought freedom to all our countries, not only in Asia but throughout the world. As I say again: Violence breeds hatred; hatred cannot be cured by violence but by nonviolence or by love. That is the way I like to follow. And, Mister Chairman, if I may address you, the prime minister of India, I said before and I say now that I am a lover of India. I am a friend of its people and of its leaders and I am a follower of its greatest son Gautam the Buddha. Thank you. [applause]

Pakistan's Junejo Speaks

BK161108 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0454 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo's address to the inaugural session of SAARC Summit in Bangalore India — live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, majesties, excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen: It is a great privilege for me to address this august assembly of statesmen of South Asia. I take genuine pleasure in extending to you, majesties and excellencies, the respect, regards, and good wishes of the Government and people of Pakistan. Also on their behalf, I am happy to convey their cordial greetings to all the people of the neighboring countries represented at this conference. To Your Excellency Mr Chairman, I extend our warmest felicitations on your assumption of the chairmanship of this conference. The outstanding role played by you as the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement has been greatly appreciated. The movement is today stronger and more united than ever before. Your experience and statesmanship would doubtlessly be an asset for the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.It is our earnest hope that it would similarly benefit from your wise counsel and sagacious guidance.

Mr Chairman, your inaugural address was eloquent and inspiring. The ideas and concerns embodied in it would doubtlessly provide an important focus for our deliberations. We have no doubt that the second SAARC summit would also be an important landmark in the evolution of our regional cooperation. We confidently expect to move forward to our shared goal of harmony and cooperation among our countries.

We feel deeply indebted to our brother His Excellency President Hussain Mohammad Ershad for the great services he has rendered to our association SAARC was born in the fair capital of Bangladesh. During the 1st year of its existence, our assoication was tended by the president of Bangladesh with loving care. The president remained in frequent touch with the leaders of the member states. We are specially grateful to him for undertaking visits to each of our countries. There could be no greater personal contribution toward bringing SAARC countries closer to each other. President Hussain Mohammad Ershad has set a fine example. A good example merits to be followed. We recommend it for your consideration, Mr Chairman.

I take this opportunity also to thank the Government of India for the excellent arrangements made for this conference and for the generous hospitality extended to us. To the people of Bangalore, I express our special gratitude for the warm welcome they gave us on arrival in this beautiful city.

Mr Chairman: The second SAARC summit begins on a most auspicious day, the anniversary of the birth of Prophet Mohammad — may peace be upon him and the blessings of Allah. Islam, the religion he preached, is literally a religion of peace. It has outlawed aggression. The holy prophet not only brought peace among congeries of warring tribes, he brought a message for the establishment of harmony on the basis of equity and justice. Some 300 million Muslims living in South Asia will derive special inspirations today to give their support to the promotion of good neighborly cooperation among the nations of South Asia.

The people of Pakistan have reposed great hopes in SAARC. Initially our association may have a modest scope. But success in the selective areas demonstrates the benefits of cooperation. Interaction in promoting meaningful contacts, greater mutual knowledge is leading to better mutual understanding. A firm foundation has already been laid. Gradually we are seeing the rise of a majestic edifice. The emergence of our association represents an exciting development of our people. They perceive in regional cooperation new possibilities for accelerated development, for faster progress toward sufficiency, toward the life free from poverty and want and free also from the tensions and conflicts that consume and waste so much of the resources and

energies in the region. Our association has also evoked interest outside the region. Already each one of us has no doubt experienced the glow of international respect for the regional cooperation the South Asian countries have launched. Many of the countries and regional groups have extended goodwill. Offers of assistance have been received, exchanges of experience proposed.

Each of the South Asian countries enjoys international respect in its own right. As a group, we shall be even greater. Particularly, while [words indistinct] the decisions to concert South Asian views on international economic issues. The ministrial meeting held in Islamabad last April was most beneficial. It identified the large common ground we share. It outlined an elaborate agenda for joint action in international forums. As a result, our united voice will command greater attention and respect. Together we can hope to better safeguard our common interests in vital issues of trade and monetary reforms. We may hope to realize a more just international order (?through it).

Time will come when the South Asian countries decide to concern their views also on the international political situation. We share many a common concern. The global tension casts a shadow on the security of each of our countries. Nuclear arsenals impair the future of entire humanity. One billion of the world's people live in South Asia. We have right and an obligation to seek an abolition that reduces and eliminates the danger to survival [sentence as heard]. We can speak with the strength of conviction. All of us favor arms limitation. We are opposed to nuclear weapons. We should reinvigorate and solmenize this resolve in our own region. At our first summit, his majesty the king of Bhutan spoke of regrettable possibilities. He sounded a clarion call for a meaningful dialogue to preclude such possibilities. We should follow his sagacious advise. I should like to declare that Pakistan is willing to join in a meaningful dialogue. We are ready not only to talk, but also to act and make a positive and constructive contribution.

In the charter of our association, each of our countries solemnly pledged to foster mutual trust and confidence. The need to work for this laudable objective is manifest. We are blessed with the capacity to find ways and means to achieve the noble aim. One concrete suggestion for confidence building comes readily to mind. It may not be a new idea entirely, but there is no harm in benefitting from experience. We in South Asia should agree to notify one another on significant troops movement. We would agree also to invite observers when the movement exceeds an agreed threshold. Pakistan will be happy to join in the consideration of this or any other confidence-building measure.

Terrorism, Mr Chairman, is another problem which warrants cooperative action. Pakistan condemns all acts of violence against innocent people. No cause, however high and noble, can justify this. We are open to cooperation in any form and at any level among the SAARC countries to eliminate the threat of terrorism. In time, there may be a binding agreement amongst us to meet this challenge collectively.

Pakistan also resolutely supports a concerted SAARC strategy on the drug problem. Since time immemorial, harmony and stability have been the hallmark of our society. Our social structures are cohesive (?alienation) of the individual has never been a major problem in this environment. The menace of drugs should never be allowed to take root in our midst. There is no place amongst us for those engaged in the illicit production and trafficking of drugs.

Mr Chairman, we are happy to note that the second SAARC summit will further strengthen the SAARC institutional framework. We are grateful to the Government of Nepal for the facilities offered to locate the SAARC secretariat at Katmandu. Under the wise leadership of his majesty king of Nepal, Nepal has made an outstanding contribution to the concept of regional cooperation. It is in the fitness of things that the headquarters of our association is established there. Pakistan is also extremely pleased at the nomination of His Excellency Mr Abul Ahsan as the first secretary general of SAARC. He would doubtlessly bring to the organization the pioneering spirit of Bangladesh. His proven ability, experience, and commitment to the ideals of SAARC would be valuable assets during this crucial phase of the association's development.

Mr Chairman: South Asia has had more than its share of trials and tribulations. There is now an opportunity to ensure a better and secured future for all our people. The sufferings and sacrifices of our earlier generations demand that we build a monument of eternal peace in their memory. We can already [words indistinct] the contours of this edifice of permanent peace. The people of South Asia carry its image in their hearts and minds. Our statesmen cannot and must not evade the responsibility of translating that image into reality. We have to weigh this commitment to peace into our bilateral relationship. We have to make it bedrock of our multilateral cooperation. Let us resolve that 1987 will be remembered in history as the year when South Asia finally put aside the legacy of mistrust and tension. Let it go down in the collective memory of our people as the year of dedication to our glorious future. We may still have different perspectives on certain issues, but let these differences be subordinate to the dictates of common good. Let our diversity not stand in the way of the higher unity to which we are beckoned by destiny.

The presence at this second summit of your majesties and your excellencies, the heads of state and the government, of all the SAARC countries is an ample guarantee that our destination is in sight and that our resolve to reach there is stronger than ever before. On behalf of the people and Government of Pakistan, I would once again assure this august gathering that we shall not be found wanting in any respect in completing this momentous journey in a spirit of friendship and togetherness. Thank you.

30 Najibullah Guards Killed in Konduz Attack

LD141222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] As a result of the attack launched by Afghan Muslim revolutionaries on the location of the secret meeting between Najibullah, secretary general of the Communist Party of that country, and high-ranking Soviet officials, 30 soldiers guarding the building where the meeting was being held were killed.

According to an IRNA report from Islamabad, during the past week Afghan Muslim revolutionaries attacked the building where a very important secret meeting was being held between the secretary general of the Communist Party of Afghanistan and high-ranking Soviet officials in a city in Konduz Province with surface-to-surface missiles.

According to a report by the international Afghan news agency, *Afghan International Press*, as a result of this attack 30 of Najibullah's guards were killed, but he himself was saved from certain death. According to this report, after the attack by Muslim revolutionaries on the location of the meeting in Qonduz Province in Afghanistan, Najibullah, the secretary general of the Communist Party of Afghanistan, and Soviet officials immediately left the building by helicopter.

'Buildup' of USSR-Afghan Troops Reported

OW161051 Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 16, KYODO — Soviet-Afghan military authorities have massed troops, tanks, and armored personnel carriers near the Pakistan-Afghan border and intense bombing of mujahidin positions was in progress, reports from Peshawar Sunday said.

There has been a massive buildup of Soviet-Afghan troops and military vehicles only seven kilometers from the Towr Kham checkpost, reports said.

Earlier newspaper reports said Soviet Red Army soldiers were replacing Afghan soldiers in posts and positions in areas close to the border.

Afghan tanks shelled the Shalman [as received] area heavily Saturday, killing a militia man and injuring several civilian and military personnel. Four Afghan MiGs violated Pakistan airspace in the same territory and flew over the busy Landikotal market.

Armed Forces Crush 2 Rebel Band Ringleaders

LD141954 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Rahmatollah and Ahmad, two ringleaders of the notorious Rabani and Golboddin bands, who had been disrupting the peaceful life of the inhabitants of Enjil District and surroundings of Herat and had been engaged in stealing and robbery, have recently been crushed as a result of the successful operation carried by the Armed Forces.

The BIA correspondent reported that in these operations which were carried out in Pol-e Hashimi, Enjil District; in Qudo-Abad area of Kuhestan District and in villages of the above districts 10 U.S. and Chinese-made mortars with 103 mines, 12 mine detonating units, 140 hand grenades, 63 shells of the recoilless gun, 123 rockets, 30 booby-trap pins and watches, 50 boxes of light weapon ammunition, and a quantity of antigovernment leaflets, proving the links of these bands with imperialist countries were seized.

Similarly, two ammunition depots of the enemy, two depots of foodstuff and clothing, and two rocket launchers of the enemy were destroyed.

Mujahidin, Kabul Forces' Clashes Reported

BK110828 Karachi Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] In Afghanistan, fierce clashes between the mujahidin and Soviet-Kabul troops are reported to have taken place in Lowgar, Jowzjan, Konarha, and Parvan Provinces, inflicting heavy losses on Soviet-Kabul troops. The mujahidin attacked Soviet Army posts of (Savdak), (Said Habib), Kulangar, and Ghazi. Twenty-six Soviet-Kabul troops are reported to have been killed in the attack.

In another attack on an Army post in Pol-e 'Alam, the mujahidin are reported to have killed eight Soviet troops, including an officer. In yet another attack by the mujahidin on the Army post of (Mochal) and (Dengy) in Sarobi Dam area on Kabul-Jalalabad highway, seven Kabul troops were reported to have been killed and several others injured.

West's Chemical Weapons Claims 'Slanders'

LD130711 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0451 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 12, BAKHTAR — A political observer of BAKHTAR writes:

The mass media of Western countries have embarked upon extensive propaganda campaign as a part of the anti-Afghan undeclared war on the use of chemical weapons by the Armed Forces of the DRA and the limited contingent of the Soviet Union.

This is not for the first time that such slanders have been levelled by the imperialist countries against the DRA. Such allegations had earlier been made as if the Armed Forces of the DRA and the limited contingent of the Soviet Union are using chemical weapons against the Afghan counter-revolution but they were unable to find any evidence to this effect.

A team of United Nation's experts assessed their claim and they explicitly stated that there exists no evidence to the use of poisonous materials by the Afghan and Soviet solders against the Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

Without having any proof in this regard, the imperialist countries have instructed the counter-revolutionary bands to continue

ever-greater propaganda and to forge the so-called documents and evidences in this connection.

One of the documents captured from the Afghan counter-revolutionary bands has indicated that there is not even the smallest evidence to this effect. There are documents proving that a number of Americans are engaged in Pakistan for supplying forged evidence in this connection and this by itself indicates that the spies of imperialism under the garb of diplomats, researchers, and other names have gathered in Peshawar in order to organise subversive activities against the revolution of Afghanistan. It is amazing that the Western mass media, based on the words of these "diplomats", have also alleged the use of chemical weapons against the Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

These provocative slanders of the Western mass media against the DRA have been launched at a time when the state of the DRA and the Soviet Union are making every effort to evolve ways and means for the political solution of the situation around Afghanistan. It is clear that such fabrications are aimed at preventing the political solution of the situation around Afghanistan and discrediting the peaceful policy of the DRA and the Soviet Union in international arena.

These hostile prapaganda of the Western mass media are sheer lies and under no circumstances can overshadow the peaceful policy of the DRA and the Soviet Union which are continuing their constructive efforts for the political solution of the situation around Afghanistan.

U.S. 'Goodwill' Visits to Pakistan Viewed

LD130719 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0454 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 12, BAKHTAR — After the visits of the high-ranking U.S. officials as Caspar Weinberger defence secretary and George B. Christ, commander of the Rapid Deployment Force of the Central Command (CENTCOM) of the U.S. to Pakistan, Jimmy Carter the former president of that country also paid a so-called goodwill visit to Pakistan, writes daily *Haqiqat-e Enqelab-e Sawr*, organ of the CC of the PDPA in an article.

The American guest while visiting the camps of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries along the borders of the DRA assured the bandits that the U.S. Government will help them to continue their terroristic actions against the DRA in future.

The aim of his visit to the borders of the DRA was apparently to discredit the endeavours made by the DRA and the USSR for the maintenance of durable peace and total elimination of tension in this area, the daily adds.

The constructive measures of the DRA for the political solution of the situation around Afghanistan and the steps taken by the leaderships of the DRA and the Soviet Union in relation to the return of the six regiments of the limited military contingent of the Soviet Union to their peaceful country have been widely welcomed and considered by the entire people of the world as a new positive move for the solution of the situation around Afghanistan.

The provocative speeches made by the U.S. leaders during their recent visits to Pakistan have proved once again that these "guests" are never in favour of a real settlement of the situation around the DRA, the article pointed out.

Ershad Speaks Against Acts of Lawlessness

BK121625 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] President Ershad has announced his government will now deal firmly with acts of lawlessness and indiscipline in the country. He was speaking at a reception given in his honor by Jatiya Party in the north plaza of Parliament in Dhaka this afternoon. The reception was given for his successful leadership in the country's transition to democracy. The president said:

[Begin Ershad recording] Indiscipline will no longer be allowed. We will root out indiscipline. We no longer believe in the politics of compromise. And to those who create chaos on the street, those who set buses on fire and create inconvenience for travelers and destroy the country's assets, it is my word of warning for them: It is time for you to forget the days of the past. We will not forgive you. The countrymen will no longer forgive you. [end recording]

He said the people want peace and discipline for uninterrupted development of the country. This peace must be ensured for economic and social emancipation of the people. The president reiterated the people's welfare is the ultimate objective of his government, and for this he had made all out efforts during the last 4 and 1/2 years. He expressed his happiness over the restoration of full democracy. He thanked all those who helped him directly or indirectly in establishing constitutional rule in the country.

About the situation in the educational campus, the president again spoke of his government's efforts to ensure a better future for the students. To achieve this objective, he said, the campus must be freed from politics. Prime Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, three deputy prime ministers, and the local government and rural development minister also spoke on the occasion.

Ershad on Nation-Building Programs, Policies

BK131633 Dhaka Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The first meeting of the Council of Ministers after the lifting of martial law was held at Banga Bhavan in Dhaka today. President Ershad presided over the meeting. Speaking on the occasion, the president said the people have reposed total confidence in his government during the last elections as they were immensely benefited by programs and policies implemented in various fields during the last 4 and 1/2 years. The responsibility of attaining the cherished goal of building the country will have to be shared by all. A new administrative system will now have to be evolved in the public interest by changing the old system. The president said our march ahead will continue till we achieve our objective of establishing an exploitation free and happy society. The next 5 years of the present government would be a very important phase. We must avail all the opportunities to serve the people to ensure their well-being.

He said discipline is the main prerequisite for unhindered development and we cannot allow a handful of indisciplined elements to create obstacles in the way of country's progress. He asked the authorities concerned to handle these elements with iron hands. The council decided that no public meetings will be allowed at Baitul Mukarram Square. The decision will come into force with immediate effect. The meeting also approved amendments to the existing ordinance to create opportunities for efficient running of Bangladesh Shilpa [industrial] Bank and Bangladesh Shilpa Rin Sangstha [Industrial Credit Corporation]. The objectives of the amendments are to substantially increase operational autonomy of these institutions and ensure more efficient management of private and institutional shareholders.

Proposal To Ban Student Politics Protested

BK150404 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] In Bangladesh, political parties and student organizations have reacted sharply to President Ershad's suggestion for banning student politics. Seven political parties including the Awami League have urged the people to resist the move. Different students' organizations have warned the government of great consequences if the threat is carried out. The Central Students Action Committee took out a procession in Dhaka University campus in protest against the proposed measure.

'Intruders' From Pakistan Killed Near Border

BK151611 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Nine intruders from Pakistan were killed in different encounters on the Rajasthan border today. According to a Border Security Force [BSF] spokesman, five intruders were killed in two different incidents in the Sri Ganganagar area, three persons in the Raisinghnagar area, and one in Anupgarh. In another incident in the Dantivada area on the Gujarat border yesterday, one intruder was killed and two others injured when a BSF patrol challenged them.

In Punjab, three terrorists were killed in an encounter with security forces near village Taragarh under Batala police station in Gurdaspur District this afternoon. A police spokesman told our Chandigarh correspondent that the encounter took place with the terrorists who were hiding in a sugarcane field. [passage omitted]

Congress-I Leader Shot Dead in Punjab 15 Nov

BK151259 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] In Punjab, the president of the Talwandi Bhai block [of] Congress-I in Ferozepur District, Mr Sampuran Singh, was shot dead by two suspected terrorists this morning. The assailants escaped taking away the pistol of the deceased.

Curfew Imposed in Hoshiarpur Following Tension

BK161559 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] In Punjab, curfew has been imposed in the district town of Hoshiarpur as a precautionary measure following some tension. The curfew will remain in force from 1900 this evening to 0800 tomorrow morning. An official spokesman told our Chandigarh correspondent that police patrolling has been intensified in the town and security forces are guarding vital installations. The spokesman said the situation is fully under control.

In Kapurthala District, one person was shot dead by three suspected terrorists near village Guaran this morning. According to police, the victim was coming on a scooter when he was attacked. The assailants managed to escape.

Tamil Militants Released From House Arrest

BK150356 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] In Madras, the armed police team guarding the houses of Sri Lankan Tamil militant leaders were withdrawn yesterday. According to Eelam Liberation Front sources, the leaders were under house detention for 5 days.

'Pirate' Radio Station Broadcasts to South

BK141627 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English
7 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, November 6 (PTI) — A Sri Lankan Tamil militant group today claimed that a pirate radio station had been broadcasting anti-Indian and pro-Khalistan propaganda into south India for the past four months.

"The government of India is aware of this", the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF) said.

Mr. L. Ketheeswaran, spokesman for the EPRLF, told newsmen here that the clandestine transmitter seemed located somewhere outside India and broadcasting two half-hourly Tamil and English programmes.

"The broadcast is aimed at creating problems among Sri Lanka Tamils, based in south India and driving a wedge between them and the Indian government", he said.

"The radio carries on very rabid anti-Indian propaganda to the extent of supporting the Khalistan terrorists."

The EPRLF spokesman was asked about the statement attributed to the Indian high commissioner in Sri Lanka, Mr J. N. Dixit, clarifying that the Tamil militants had not rejected the proposals under negotiation for settlement of the island's ethnic crisis.

"Yes, Mr. Dixit is correct. We have not rejected the peace process initiated by New Delhi" Mr. Ketheeswaran said.

AFP: Afghan Air Raid on Refugee Camp Kills One
BK110028 Hong Kong AFP in English 0017 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 10 (AFP) — A woman was killed and eight people injured in a series of Afghan air raids against guerrilla camps inside Pakistani territory Sunday and Monday, correspondents here reported Monday.

Witnesses at the scene also reported that one of the planes, a Soviet-made MiG, was hit by a missile, apparently fired by the guerrillas, and fell into Afghan territory.

AFP: Indian Embassy Stops Issuing Visas
BK161042 Hong Kong AFP in English 1034 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 16 (AFP) — India has "temporarily" suspended issuing visas to Pakistanis, the Indian Embassy said here Sunday, as Indian border manoeuvres on the western frontier further worsened troubled bi-lateral relations.

An embassy spokesman confirmed Indian consulates in Pakistan had stopped processing visa applications but described the measure as "purely administrative" and likely to last only for the next two weeks.

The embassy declined to give explain the measure but said Pakistanis living elsewhere could probably obtain visas in their countries of residence.

There was no immediate reaction to the move from Pakistani Government officials, many of whom are in Bangalore, southern India, attending the seven-nation meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

Relations between India and Pakistan have deteriorated significantly in recent months and in Bangalore two days ago, Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan offered to try to iron out the differences.

Tensions rose after the Indian Army began "routine manoeuvres" along the border with Pakistan earlier this week, an operation described by Pakistan President Mohamed Ziaul Haq as unprecedented.

India said the exercises would last into the new year.

SRI LANKA

LTTE 'Terrorists' Killed in North, East

BK131139 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] At least 15 terrorists belonging to the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] have been killed and several injured and many arrested in encounters with the security forces in the north and in the east. Fourteen terrorists of the LTTE were killed and 16 wounded when the security forces retaliated to attacks on them while they were clearing the road from Velvettiturai to Tondaimanar. The security forces were constructing a Bailey bridge across the Tondaimanar lagoon when they were attacked by the terrorists. The Tondaimanar bridge, which was destroyed by the terrorists earlier, is now under the control of the security forces. Twelve bunkers belonging to the LTTE and two LTTE strong points were also destroyed in the Velvettiturai area. Large quantities of arms and ammunitions were recovered by the security forces. According to a government communique, four security service personnel were wounded in this incident.

LTTE Commander in Jaffna Injured

BK141129 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 14 nov 86

[Text] Commenting on the successful operations by the security forces at Point Pedro, Velvettiturai, and Tondaimanar in the north over the past few days, the minister of national security, Lalith Athulathmudali, told a news conference at the parliamentary complex this morning that several terrorist bunkers had been destroyed. Some of these bunkers had been constructed by the terrorists using concrete.

The minister said that large sums of money would have been spent on the construction of these bunkers. In this major operation by the security forces, the LTTE commander in Jaffna, Kittu, was injured. A close associate of Kittu also received serious injury.

Mr Athulathmudali said that several terrorists were killed and many more would have been injured. Disclosing further details, the minister said that the terrorist group, the EPRLF [Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Force] has now emerged as the chief rival to the LTTE. The LTTE has been forced to abandon several camps they had set up in villages in Jaffna due to problems relating to caste. The minister said that opposition to the terrorists was building up among the Jaffna people. The army is taking measures to separate the civilian population from the terrorists.

Referring to the two soldiers who are being held captive by the terrorists, the minister said that the government was working toward their release.

The minister of national security also said that the terrorists were now attempting to organize campaign against India. Mr Athulathmudali pointed out that the terrorists should realize that they can never achieve victory through the force the arms. He said that a radio message that had been intercepted had revealed that one terrorist telling another that the LTTE leader, Prabhakaran, should be asked to accept President Jayewardene's proposals and end the current crisis.

Meanwhile, there was information that the Muslim youths in Mannar and Batticaloa Districts are forging an armed organization to oppose the terrorists. The objective of their movement is the protection of their religion, rights, and their property.

Clandestine Tamil Radio Comments

BK141049 (Clandestine) Voice of Tamil Eelam in Tamil 1328 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] There was fierce fighting between the Sri Lankan Government forces from the army camps at Tondaimanar, Velvettiturai, (Paruthithurai) and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. Reports say that the Tamil Tigers, led by Comrade Gopi are fighting fiercely. It is understood that the Sri Lankan Army is trying to bring the northern part of Jaffna, which is under the military control of the LTTE, back to its authority. The freedom fighters [Tamil militants] have also intensified their continuous offensive so as to foil this attempt.

The Sri Lankan Army is carrying out its monstrous attack using bombers, helicopters, and artillery. Reports say that there has been sound of continuous shelling and gunfire in the northern part [of Jaffna]. It is reported that three civilians were killed and several injured. It is reported that a soldier was killed and six people were injured. In this direct confrontation, LTTE members Baval, Devamurali, Sivanu, and Abdullah were martyred. Voice of Tamil Eelam pays its homage to those four brave sons who embraced death in the cause of liberating their country.

LTTE Leader, Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Meet

BK141005 (Clandestine) Voice of Tamil Eelam in Tamil 1328 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The leader of Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam [LTTE], Velupillai Prabhakaran, who has been kept under indefinite detention by the Tamil Nadu police, and Chief Minister [of Tamil Nadu] M.G. Ramachandran [MGR] met and held talks yesterday.

Reports reaching our information center at Madras say that at yesterday's meeting, chief minister Ramachandran is reported to have apprised Prabhakaran of the real cause for the recent action against the freedom fighters [Tamil militants]. The freedom fighters have cited that Prabhakaran met MGR on the latter's personal invitation. MGR has assured Comrade Prabhakaran that tough action would be taken against the Tamil Nadu police who behaved abominably [aruvaruppana muraiyil] with the freedom fighters when the Indian central government took action against them on 8 November. It is reported that MGR-Prabhakaran discussions before the forthcoming Rajiv-JR [Jayewardene] meeting on 15 November are a significant step.

Khamene'i Friday Sermon Urges Muslim Unity

LD141449 Tehran IRNA in English 1430 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 14, IRNA — In his second sermon, President Khamene'i congratulated the Muslim world on the birth anniversary of prophet Mohammad (saw) and Imam Ja'far Sadeq (a.s.), the sixth imam of the prophet's household, as well as the unity week.

On the unity week, held on the proposal of future spiritual leader of the Islamic Revolution, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, the president said that the Muslims' holy book, the Koran has attached as much importance to the issue of unity among Muslims as it does to the Hajj pilgrimage.

"All Muslims should convene around a common pivot despite their linguistic, ethnic, and racial differences," the leader of Friday congregational prayers said.

The president said that as past experiences have shown, differences of ideas have never prevented two Muslim brothers in faith from saying their prayers, or performing their Hajj pilgrimage together, or releasing a joint statement pertaining to common Islamic issues.

The global arrogance is now conspiring to sow discord among Muslims by printing anti-Islamic books or spreading divisive slogans in Islamic countries, Khamene'i said.

The Friday prayers leader furthermore said that any one propagating cultural, linguistic, and race differences among Muslims is serving the interests of the imperialist powers.

Unity does not necessarily mean having a common idea on each and every issue but rather fighting discord and preventing clashes in religious fields, he said.

Commenting on the issue of Lebanon, President Khamene'i called on all Lebanese people to remove their differences and aim their rifles at their joint enemy, Israel instead.

Khamene'i who is also head of the Supreme Defense Council said that all progressive Arab states and Islamic countries should make new efforts to get united in their fight against the global arrogance.

In marking the unity week Islamic nations will hopefully be able to iron out their differences with the sole idea of attaining solidarity, Khamene'i said. He added that such solidarity among the Muslims would certainly not be in the interest of the superpowers.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Addresses U.S. on Hostages

PM141555 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 8 Nov 86, p 18

[Complete version of 7 November Friday prayer sermon delivered at Tehran University by Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the anniversary of the martyrdom of Imam Hasan 'Askari — peace by unto him and his family — the holy Friday prayer sermons were held as in previous weeks. Large groups of the Hezbollah and martyr-nurturing nation attended the prayers at Tehran University, spilling into nearby streets. The prayers were led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani. [passage omitted]

In his second sermon the temporary Friday prayer leader talked about the issues revealed on 13 Aban [4 November] concerning the illegal arrival of a U.S. delegation in Tehran and the reaction of world media and public opinion on the subject. [passage omitted]

He said: Iran has benefitted greatly from this affair and the U.S. and Western faction have suffered great losses. They are thinking of ways to correct this situation and they have started some actions.

He added: After the capture of the nest of spies the United States at first cut off ties with Iran and we welcomed this move. They thought that Iran, because of the conditions following the revolution, would once again move toward the United States. At that time they still did not understood the power of the revolution and they thought the revolution was like a wave that would fail once it met with difficulties.

He stressed: After a while they knew they had a made a mistake and they witnessed how Iran had benefitted from the break in ties with the United States. According to Hashemi-Rafsanjani, those who want luxury thought the problems caused by the break in ties with the United States would be impossible to solve. But the Iranian people have made considerable progress. An example of this can be seen in in the military industry field, in utilizing U.S.-made weapons without the presence of U.S. advisors. The break in ties caused a mobilization in the Air Force self-sufficiency program. The Air Force undertook some actions once thought impossible.

The imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council anncunced: At present most of the missiles used with various pieces of military equipment are being made by Iranian experts. These are used in all air, naval, and ground forces' weaponry. This means that our hands were never tied in this regard. By making some changes in the missile systems we made them into ammunition that could be used in all our weapon systems.

He said: If we had still been dependent on the United States we would never have been able to make missiles, while at present we have missiles with a range of 60 to 70 km and we are experimenting with those of a longer range. [passage Omitted]

Hashemi-Rafsanjani then talked about the 4 November student marches and said: On this day the students were planning to march to the Saudi and Kuwaiti Embassies, but in order to prevent any possible incidents we asked them to gather in front of the Majlis instead. He commented on the mischief of the Saudis and said: They claimed that the speaker of the Majlis had asked the students to occupy the Saudi and Kuwaiti Embassies. He denied this claim.

He added: Because of the prevailing conditions, especially the issues dealing with Syrian and U.S. plots in this region, it was necessary that the situation of the Americans be analyzed and clarified. [passage omitted]

Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that the Americans have been trying for some time to make up for their past mistakes and have sought to negotiate with Iran. He said: The solution to the TWA crisis in Lebanon was one issue — Syria wanted Iran to agree to hold talks with the United States.

He added: I truly believe that the Americans want to use the hostages in Lebanon as a tool to correct their past mistakes.... It is not only an issue of releasing a few people. In this connection, the Majlis speaker said that the letter from the Japanese prime minister and the reply to it were historic documents with regard to the hostages, saying that they were proof of the greatness and power of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The temporary Friday prayer leader of Tehran said that the United States knows that the most important way for them to get to the hostages is through the kidnappers, whose demands must be met. He said that this is a far easier way than meeting our demands, which are the release of our funds and property in the United States.

But we see that the United States wants to get to the Islamic Republic of Iran through the hostage issue, and this is a sign that it has lost and we have won. [passage omitted]

He said: This risk that the Americans took to bring their high-level officials into this country illegally and without consent from our officials means it must have been important for them to come this far trying to get close to the Islamic Republic.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: The collection of reports from our security officials indicate that they were very scared in the hotel and this shows how important it is for them to re-establish ties with us.

The speaker of the Majlis then talked about all the noise with regard to delivery of Israeli arms to Iran. He said: This is one of their old and rusty weapons. Whenever we have been victorious they have used this weapon, this issue of Iran obtaining arms from Israel. What do we need that must come from Israel? We do not have any problems in the war. We will not sacrifice our principles in order to obtain arms.

He said: The entire budget which we have generously approved for weapons purchases and manufacturing requirements inside the country is some $2.3 billion. We spend this amount on the purchase of arms and the necessary raw materials. The total value of the weapons that we buy may not even exceed $1.5 billion. The weapons that we use do not necessarily have to be American. In any case arms dealers are dying to sell us arms, and on the other hand we are manufacturing most of our weapons inside the country.

He added: Could it be possible for Israel, which is so vindictive toward us and considers us its main rival in Lebanon, to give us weapons? In general, our real war is against Israel. Our main difference with Iraq concerns Iraq preventing us from going to war against Israel.

The temporary prayer leader of Tehran then talked about some Iranian weapons such as jet fighters which are American, saying: We buy parts for these from various sources, sometimes cheaper and sometimes at a higher price [than from the manufacturer]. But even if all our planes become useless we are not prepared to get parts from Israel. [passage omitted]

Concerning the hostages in Lebanon, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: We have proved with our historic document [no further clarification] that we have no responsibility whatsoever with regard to the hostages in Lebanon. The innocent people of Lebanon have taken hostages, what else can they do?

Addressing the United States, he said: Under the conditions in which you and your lackeys are doing so much mischief in Lebanon, when you have parceled out their land like pieces of meat, when the Israelis attack every day, when the Phalangists cause so many problems, and when you yourself deploy troops there, what can the innocent people of Lebanon do? They want to defend their rights and you want to deny them their rights.

He added: Then they go and take your people, they keep them and they say you should give back their prisoners. Do not call this an act of terrorism. This action by the Lebanese people which you call terrorism, we call justice. You must leave Lebanon alone. Israel must free its Lebanese prisoners and let the Lebanese get on with themselves. The Lebanese take hostages. If you were in their place, you would have had no other choice but to do the same.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: Our point with the Americans and French is this: You sent all kinds of people as mediators asking us to use our influence to free your hostages in Lebanon. We say we can only do so on the condition that you meet the Lebanese people's demands. Then we can tell them to come to some terms with you. [passage omitted]

He added: We have nothing to do with those agreements with the United States which were broken off during the time of the treasonous Bakhtiar. But you must give us the goods we paid for 8 years ago, now going rusty in your warehouses. What we are saying is neither illogical, an admission of weakness, nor an act of pride. It is just. France should also pay back the $1 billion it took as a loan from the previous regime. Its repayment is not conditional, and with added interest it should now come to about $2 billion. If France does not repay our loan, how can it expect us to use our influence to help France?

The Majlis speaker said the difference between the United States and France is that Iran has diplomatic relations and is on negotiating terms with France. He announced the readiness of the Islamic Republic to use its influence with the Lebanese combatants with regard to the hostages once France pays back its loan to Iran. He said: We cannot do anything but mediate in this regard and we hold no responsibility. If they do not accept our mediation efforts we have no promises to keep with you. This is the same thing we told those who brought us your message. [passage omitted]

Views French, U.S. Policy Reversals

LD142317 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
2030 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, addressing a group of Islamic combatants, said: Anyone involved in studying events will know that the world political situation is so favorably tending toward Iran as to please one; then one wonders how God has blessed an oppressed nation with so much dignity.

Under the circumstances, when we are alone in this world, we see the global bullies competing against each other, trying through devious ploys to obtain the satisfaction of establishing relations with you, the self sacrificing nation. All those who 7 years ago were proud of severing relations with Iran, those who were competing to impose a boycott against us, are now making use of all sorts of ploys to make up for their mistake; this is bewildering to the countries that make superficial judgments, as well as to the earthly powers and governments. Needless to say, these are the things that happen to be of no importance to us, for we have never operated on the basis of which government is with us or against us; rather, we are simply doing our duty. We had and will always have a hostile approach to U.S. imperialism or any force seeking domination. We always have trodden our own path. Now, lo and behold the world situation. Mr Chirac had an interview several days ago with an American paper. A condition for the interview, as he stated later, was that the interview should not be published; something which is an incorrect statement.

In the course of the interview, the French prime minister said: When Saddam wanted to start the war, I heard about it a few days earlier. I told Saddam: Do not start this war. Therefore, Iopposed him. Saddam told me: We enjoy favorable conditions; the Iranian Army lacks morale; there are Arabs in the southern parts of Iran and they have risen against the Iranian Government.

Mr Chirac, with so much responsibility, makes an admission of such a nature, that it was Saddam who started the war; he also admits that Saddam intended to occupy Khuzestan as an Arab region, that Saddam has been defeated, and that the war has produced a reverse decision. He also admits that Islam has gained honor, that Islam's influence has been spread from the Persian Gulf to England, being at the far end of Europe. He further admits that, in the future, the biggest threat to Western imperialism is Iran. All in all, Mr Chirac makes five grand admissions. However, the fact that Mr Chirac makes the point at this juncture is highly significant.

A leader in a country claiming adherence to human rights and peace is answerable to history. He must answer why it is that he was aware that Iraq was a warmonger and started the war and yet France kept supplying aid to it on such a scale? To answer such a question before history is not a simple task.

Should we bring Mr Chirac to trial at any court of law tomorrow and then ask him: You admit that it was Iraq who started the war, why then did you make so much available to it in the way of French facilities and why are still doing so? Why are you still saying that you are not going to abandon support for Iraq. You, who admit collaborating in the war and warmongering and consider us to be justified in resisting it in order to punish the aggressor, tell us why it is that the world has become so decadent and fallen so low? Why did Mr Chirac refrain from making the statement 6 or 7 years ago? Why is it that they are uttering these statements following the victory in Al-Faw, the victory in Mehran, and on the eve of this new situation and the preparations to mobilize 500 battalions?

Noting the United States' episode, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: During speeches to the Majlis and also in the Friday sermons, I said: For more than 1 year, the Americans have used every possible channel they could find to possibly find ways to restore relations with Iran and to correct the mistakes they made. It is highly significant that a superpower of the level of the United States, with whom the average countries wish to have firm relations, makes so many efforts, and with so much abjectness and humbleness and so poorly at that, to win for itself the wrathful hearts of our nation, our leader, and our responsible officials. This is a very significant point.

On that day, I gave you a small portion of the United States baseness, right here. Now it has been 10 days since that date. In the course of these 10 days, the most important issue inside the United States, in Europe, in the global mass media, and among observers has been the issue discussed so far. Inside the United States, the U.S. Government has been trying as hard as possible to win back part of the prestige lost as a result of the revelation of the United States' denigration in the world; and thus try to shore up its defeat.

I have seen two papers, one being *The Guardian*, writing that the United States knows Iran will, like it or not, be victorious in the Iran-Iraq war and also that Iraq is in the throes of losing, and therefore, it is not in the interests of the United States to lag behind in trying to open a dialogue with Iran following its victory. The Western media as well as U.S. political dignitaries have, in this connection, demeaned the White House and made outrageous remarks. Some have said that the U.S. Administration is a hypocritical one; since on the one hand it claims that it is confronting Iran because of Iran's support for terrorism and also that the United States does not pay ransom, while behind the scenes, the United States pays ransom and, furthermore, it begs. Others have said that the United States has trampled on the prestige of the White House by the action it took, the dispatch of an illegal delegation, which was indefensible. Some said that in the future they must take the White House officials to court. The Democrats have already formed a board of enquiry.

The Arabs have become afraid due to these new events and their own observation of U.S. hypocrisy. They see that the United States is trying to do to them what it did to the shah of Iran. The United States stood by until the shah reached his grave and then let him go, pushing him in to the grave. The Arabs have become frightened at the developing situation and have come to the conclusion that the United States is not a loyal friend for them. This is a new problem for the United States which has shaken the hearts of the reactionaries and Saddam's supporters. This event, in itself, has an important influence in weakening the hearts of our enemies; since these people had relied on the United

States and now, they feel that the United States will not be with them to the end.

Today, the only weapon they hope to use is that of correcting their past mistakes since all propaganda weapons belonging to our enemies have become blunt. Their major mistake is their colonialism and their aggressive nature. They cannot choose the right path while they have that nature.

Musavi Says Cannot Have Relations With U.S.

LD161217 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The Central News Unit reports that the cabinet met today. [passage omitted] At the conclusion of the meeting, the prime minister spoke to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Mr Musavi, one of the topics discussed at today's cabinet meeting is reported to have been the issue of roads and transportation. Would you please tell us the government's plans with regard to expanding the network?

[Musavi] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. A detailed report was given in our meeting about roads. Also, another report was given on the Unity and Basij Week. Here, I must refer to this latter topic as it is important at home as well as in our foreign policy in line with the export of the revolution and the unity of the Islamic nation. Therefore, this is a highly significant week; it was initiated by the eminent scholar, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri.

It is quite clear to us that Islamic goals can only be achieved through a unity of expression. God willing, this blessed week will serve a useful purpose. So far, it has been extremely effective. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Recently, in a television speech the U.S. President raised certain issues concerning his country's attempts to establish relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. What is the Islamic Republic's stand vis-a-vis the speech.

[Musavi] Obviously, Reagan was trying to resolve his domestic difficulties in connection with his allies; he was trying to justify his hypocritical and (?arrogant) polices. We understand he is facing considerable problems at home. Within the context of his remarks we have strong evidence pointing to the greatness of the Islamic Revolution and its wide-scale influence throughout the world.

Regarding what he said in connection with relations with Iran, as well as the subsequent assertion shaping his remarks about McFarlane, and his statement that the United States is holding negotiations with Iran in order to re-establish relations with it, I state here, as an official view of the Islamic Republic Government, that we cannot have any relations with the criminal America — as America is identified with crime. We consider the United States to be an organized [word indistinct] which is exporting fear, terror, and oppression to the rest of the world. The United States has always adopted a hostile approach toward the Islamic Revolution; they have not, even for a moment, stopped confronting the Islamic Revolution. In practice it has adopted a policy derived from the inner nature of the U.S. arrogant system. Consequently, the Islamic Republic cannot have any relations with such a system. I have already stated that any relations between the wolf and the lamb cannot exist.

As for the discussions and statements raised, the aim of the famous speech made by Mr Reagan was, in fact, to preempt any further decline of America's corrupt prestige among its allies and its agents throughout the world. [end recording]

Further on U.S. 'Hypocritical' Policy

LD161731 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT 16 Nov 86

["Iran Can Have No Ties With U.S., Until... " — IRNA headline]

[Excerpts] Tehran, Nov 16, IRNA — Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi described here Sunday recent statements of U.S. President Ronald Reagan as evidencing the "grandeur" of the Islamic Revolution and its influence in the world of Islam and on other countries.

Speaking at a press conference here, the prime minister reiterated that the Islamic Republic of Iran can in no way have any types of relations with the U.S., "a government whose identity is rooted in criminal acts", one which has unabashedly pursued a policy of terrorizing and suppressing people around the world. [passage omitted]

Premier Musavi said that Washington has never hesitated and will not hesitate to subvert the Islamic Revolution of Iran. He noted tha a principal U.S. policy has been to deal blows on Islam and Muslim states in each and every corner of the world.

Washington is now trying to resume relations with the powerful Iran in order to secure its interests in the region because the Islamic Republic has successfully thwarted all plots and because the Iraqi regime is now nearer than ever on the verge of collapse, Musavi said. "Of course," Musavi said, "the resumption of diplomatic ties with the U.S. is contrary to the principles of the Islamic Revolution of Iran." He reiterated that the Islamic Republic will never undertake to secure the U.S. interests in the region.

The prime minister also refuted Western mass media propaganda for alleging a Tehran-Washington agreement on the U.S.'s release of 500 million dollars of Iran's frozen assets on condition of Iran buying weapons from the United States, and said the order had been issued by the International Court of The Hague and not pending on any U.S. terms for their release.

The International Court of Justice in The Hague ruled a few months ago that the 580 million dollars in frozen Iranian assets should be released and transferred to Iran, Musavi (?added).

On the U.S. seizure of a large amount of military hardware and spare parts purchased under the deposed Shah's regime, Musavi said that the issue will be followed up in the court.

Washington continues to pursue a policy of bullying and has so far refused to return the seized military hardware to Iran although there is no legal impediment to its doing so, Musavi said.

The premier also rejected the claim of the Reagan administration that talks between Iranian and American officials were continuing. He also categorically denied that any talks between American and Iranian officials had been held in or outside Iran.

Musavi also said that he was amazed as to why some heads of Persian Gulf states were surprised at Washington's hypocritical regional policies, saying "These countries should rely on their peoples instead of the U.S."

The U.S. submits not to reason but solely to the upper hand in its dealings with other countries, Musavi said.

U.S. Media 'Propaganda Onslaught' Cited

LD141439 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0400 GMT 14 Nov 86

["Review of Foreign Broadcasts" program]

[Excerpts] The revelations concerning the visit of a U.S. delegation to Iran, which confirmed the weakness of the American position, have demonstrated that the attempts of the terrorist government of Reagan during the past few years to destroy or weaken the Islamic Revolution have ended in failure and that the Islamic Republic has pushed forward toward greater stability and strength, so much so that our greatest enemy has been forced to admit it.

These events have once again shattered America's mythical omnipotence and have revealed the political stability of the system of the Islamic Republic. Western and Zionist propaganda agencies seeking to cover up Washington's desperate attempts are trying to impose an atmosphere of confusion and ambiguity over the true aims of that trip by means of their propaganda bombardment of world public opinion. Toward this end, they have made a number of false and deviationist statements some of which are their worn-out and repetitive stratagems while some others are relatively new tricks which have not been tried in the past in the propaganda onslaught of international imperialism.

Another interesting point is the unprecedented scale of propaganda in connection with this trip in comparison with other issues in the past; this further proves the greater importance and sensitivity of this issue.

One of the strategems which foreign radios have resorted to in a big way in order to deceive world public opinion is their repeated and disgraceful conspiracy about the arms links between Iran and Israel. This is a worn-out trick which foreign radios make use of during propaganda difficulties. [passage omitted]

The country which had been given the main propaganda role in this conspiratorial American plot is the Kingdom of Denmark which clearly was not a very good choice. The past record of that country in opposing anti-Zionist moves in the United Nations, especially that country's attempts 2 years ago to oppose the proposal of the Islamic Republic of Iran seeking to expel the Zionist regime from the United Nations — an act which prevented that proposal frombeing put to a vote — has clearly revealed the true nature of that country in world puolic opinion. This matter by itself can further clarify the nature of the propaganda which is being waged against the Islamic Republic.

The most interesting aspect of this propaganda onslaught is the fact that, contrary to the past, this time propaganda loudspeakers claimed that these weapons had allegedly been sent to Iran at the behest of the Americans. [passage omitted]

The fact is that these propaganda claims which have been resorted to in order to deceive world public opinion are completely contrary to what the same radios made a great deal of hue and cry about in the past. In the past, the version of the story was that Americans opposed Israel's alleged sale of weapons to the Islamic Republic, while this time they are portrayed as being on the side of the Zionists. [passage omitted]

The propaganda ploy about the alleged weapons link between the Zionist regime and Iran or any other link between the two countries is so disgraceful and discredited that it is unlikely to be accepted by any member of the public. While the propaganda loud-speakers of world arrogance devote a considerable part of their propaganda to this issue, they also make the allegation that the Islamic Republic is behind the hostage-taking or, according to them, terrorist activities in the region. They engage in this futile attempt despite the repeated explanations by the officials of the Islamic Republic, especially the denial by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani in his recent speeches. [passage omitted]

It is with such claims that the BBC is engaged in a desperate attempt to distort the features of the Islamic Republic and, by falsifying the realities, is trying to cast aspersion on the struggles of the Muslim people of Lebanon. In Lebanon a glorious struggle, stemming from the aspirations of the people of that country, has taken form against tyrannical powers. It has smashed the criminal policies of world arrogance, led by America, in that country. Therefore, with such false allegations, foreign radios try not only to dishonor the Islamic Republic, they also wish to distort the self-sacrificing struggles of the Muslim people of Lebanon. [passage omitted]

While the Muslim Iranian nation firmly and consistently supports and defends the strategic slogans of the Islamic Revolution against the conspiracies of world arrogance, neither America nor any other power will witness the dependence of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They should bury their hope for the repeated plunder of these people or other peoples who have been awakened as a result of the Islamic Revolution.

Polish Foreign Trade Minister Arrives 14 Nov

LD141023 Tehran IRNA in English 1018 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 14, IRNA — A Polish delegation led by Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik arrived here Thursday night and was welcomed at the airport by Commerce Minister Hasan Abedi-Ja'fari. The delegation is to attend the joint annual

Iran-Poland meeting which is to be held for the first time at ministerial level this year.

In an interview at the airport, the commerce minister said the average of trade exchanges between the two countries amounted to about 40 million dollars during the five years before the culmination of the '79 Islamic Revolution. The figure increased to 68 million dollars during the seven years after the revolution, he said.

On the scope of relations between the two countries, Abedi-Ja'fari said that it was vast including various fields such as agriculture, fishing, forests, factories, mines, and other investments. Wojcik also expressed satisfaction that the joint meeting was being held at ministerial level and hoped that mutual exchanges would be expanded in the framework of the meeting. The delegation is to stay here for three days.

Holds Talks With Ja'fari

LD151502 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] During their first joint session, Iran's commerce minister and the Polish foreign trade minister reviewed ways to expand political, economic, and cultural relations, and also to expand relations in the spheres of ship building and repair, fishing, light and heavy industries, railway machinery, power transmission lines, chemical industries, food technology, copper extraction, building small agricultural aircraft, barter exchange of goods, and increasing the volume of mutual transactions. According to a Central News Unit report the Polish minister, who is heading an economic and political delegation in Tehran, during the first joint session this morning, referring to the two countries' long-standing relations, said: We are pleased that the two countries have common views in their struggle against imperialism, and Poland is interested in further expansion of the overall mutual cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and technical fields.

Also in the course of this session, Commerce Minister Ja'fari, while stressing the need for comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, said: In view of Iran's new economic policies and the growth of its non-oil exports by 25 percent, thanks to the application of encouragement methods effective steps have been taken in solving the crisis created through imperialist conspiracies.

At the conclusion of today's talks between the Polish foreign trade minister and our commerce minister, two technical-industrial and commercial committees were formed, comprising experts from both countries, in order to review issues of mutual interest.

Discusses Oil, Gas With Aqazadeh

LD152318 Tehran IRNA in English 1710 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 15, IRNA — Expansion of oil and gas cooperation between Iran and Poland was discussed in a meeting between visiting Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik and Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh here Saturday.

In the meeting the Polish minister expressed his country's willingness to purchase more Iranian crude oil and in return, sell Iran machinery for gas and oil pipeline construction and as well as oil tankers. Aqazadeh in reply announced Iran's readiness to increase oil exports to Poland.

Also it was agreed that an Iranian delegation would visit Warsaw to study grounds for purchase of Polish made oil tankers and machinery for pipeline construction. Mr Wojcik arrived here Thursday night at the head of a delegation.

Received by Musavi

LD161832 Tehran IRNA in English 1740 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 16, IRNA — Visiting Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik met here Sunday afternoon with Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi. At the meeting, the Polish minister informed Premier Musavi on his country's interest in expanding bilateral relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. Mr Wojcik described his talks with the Iranian officials as 'constructive and positive.'

In response, Musavi emphasised on establishment of friendly relations with Poland based on mutual interests. The premier said that the two countries should work to promote expansion bilateral relations.

The Polish official arrived here Thursday night at the head of a delegation.

Received by Industries Minister

LD161837 Tehran IRNA in English 1736 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 16 IRNA — Industrial grounds for Tehran-Warsaw cooperation were discussed in a meeting between visiting Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik and Industries Minister Gholam Reza Shafe'i here Sunday.

Shafe'i, referring to the Polish offer of modernization of Iranian sugar factories, said that his ministry would study the case as well as the import of pulp, raw materials for polyester, and sodium hydroxide from Poland.

The two sides also agreed to expand industrial cooperation and study the possibility of non-oil exports from Iran to Poland.

Ministry Responds to ICO Stance on War

LD141512 Tehran IRNA in English 1504 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 14, IRNA — The Foreign Ministry Thursday announced Iran's stands on the statement published by the ninth good-will committee of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) on Nov 11. In its statement the Foreign Ministry said that Iran, as a victim of aggression, shared the committee's sorrow over the losses and damage inflicted on the

Muslim nations of Iran and Iraq as well as the Islamic world. Iraq, the statement said, is responsible for the suffering because it is the 'aggressor and initiator of the war'.

The Islamic Republic of Iran in its contacts with the chairman and members of the committee informed them of its stands on various issues of the war, said the statement, adding that this type of communication could be broadened to include exchange of information on Iraq's deployment of chemical weapons, attacks on residential areas, security of civil aviation as well as shipping in the Persian Gulf, as had already been approved by the seventh and eighth meetings of the committee. It stressed that any measure taken by the OIC would be welcomed by Iran.

On the issue of POW's, the Islamic Republic is ready to negotiate with the committee on the repatriation of various groups, on the basis of latest proposals to international committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

The statement said the OIC member countries should cease fuelling the war with their political, economic, logistic, and military support to the Iraqi aggressor regime. Only then, the statement added, can the committee play an effective role in the establishment of security in the region.

The statement also called on Persian Gulf supporters of Iraq to adhere to a policy of neutrality in the conflict.

It has now been internationally accepted that Iraq did indeed start the war. The committee's focus on Baghdad as the aggressor is a sign of it having adopted a more rational position in relation with the issue. The statement however said that the OIC's revised outlooks would be ineffective as long as it sought to carry them out in a conservative and ambiguous manner.

Iraq's professed aim in continuing the war is overthrow of Islamic Republic system of Iran, the dismemberment of Iranian territory and the establishment of a puppet government in the areas seized by it, said the statement.

"Although Iraq has been dealt repeated military defeats, and its standing is undoubtedly weak, however its goals have not changed at all", said the Foreign Ministry communique. It stressed that a cease-fire would only provide Iraq a chance to launch out upon additional aggression.

The Islamic Republic of Iran cannot accept any cease-fire which would jeopardize its territorial integrity, sovereignty, and its national security. Thus, Iran believes as long as the aggressor regime of Iraq exists in the region, establishment of real peace and stable security would not be possible.

18 Iraqis Executed for Equipment Breakdown

LD141156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The Akhbar al-'Iraq news bulletin [Iraqi news] has said: Recently 18 personnel from the units of the Third Iraqi Army Corps were executed on the orders of the Iraqi military counter-intelligence. According to this report, the reason for the execution of this group of Iraqi military personnel was the breakdown of some of the technical equipment of that Army corps, the details of which have not been revealed.

The news bulletin said that the order for the execution of those 18 Iraqi military personnel was issued by Tale' Khalil al-Duri, the commander of the Third Iraqi Army Corps stationed east of Basra.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

'Fath-3' Operations Begin

LD151118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] The "Fath-3" operations began along three axes on Thursday night with an attack by combatants of Ramadan Headquarters, forces of the Iraqi Kurdish Democratic Party, and Barzani's forces of the Zionist enemy.

According to an IRNA report, during these guerrilla operations the enemy forces suffered heavy losses and lost one of their helicopters. These operations were successfully carried out along the three axes of Zakhu, Irbil, and Al-Mawsil. On the Zakhu axis the Iraqi 38th Division Headquarters, which is in charge of guarding the Iraqi oil pipeline to Turkey, was destroyed with its servicemen. The operation of the Zakhu axis, which was carried out 200 km deep inside Iraqi territory, resulted in a temporary siege of the city of Zakhu by Barzani forces and the Islamic combatants.

This report notes that at the time our forces were surrounding the city of Zakhu enemy fighter aircraft savagely bombed this city, wounding and killing some of the inhabitants. The combatants of Ramadan Headquarters and the Barzani forces later blocked (Eskilah) valley near Zakhu and destroyed all Iraqi posts in this valley together with the troops deployed there.

The same report says that on the Al-Mawsil axis a military headquarters of the Iraqi forces was encircled, and that during its destruction a group of Zionist enemy forces was killed, including two Iraqi officers.

These operations, which continued until last night, were more extensive along the Irbil axis. During the battle between our forces and the Zionist enemy in Irbil 70 Zionist enemy troops were killed and 1 Iraqi helicopter was downed by our combatants' fire.

Communique No 2 Issued

LD161804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Communique No 2, issued 16 November by the irregular warfare section of Khatem ol-Anbiya', joint operations center of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Islamic Republic of Iran Armed Forces]

[Text] O nation of Islam, combative nation of Iran. Continuing the epochal deeds of the combatants of Islam in the Fath-3 operations deep inside Iraq, the combatants of the irregular warfare headquarters of the Guards Corps Ground Forces and the Barzani Kurdish combatants dealt more heavy and fatal blows to the Ba'thist Zionist regime of Iraq, on the Dahuk and Zakhu axes.

In the second phase of the operation, last night the combatants of Islam closed the Iraq-Turkey transit road and brought it under their control. They engaged the forces of Ba'thist Iraq, killing or injuring a number of enemy personnel and destroying several enemy tanks and personnel carriers.

The Barzani Kurdish combatants surrounded and penetrated the town of Zakhu, destroying government centers of the Ba'thist 'Aflaqite regime, fuel reservoirs and gasoline stations, and the customs and oil loading terminal of the town. The centers are still burning.

On the Dahuk axis, the combatants of Islam attacked the town. They brought a section of the town under control, including an office building; they killed more than 300 Saddamists and captured a number of them, including 'Abdallah Salih, Mahmud Haji Faysal, Faysal Masiha, Muhammad Salih Masiha, Sabah Masiha, Sabah Masiha 'Ali, together with all their military equipment. The prisoners were transferred behind the lines.

According to this report, the combatants of Islam are at present in full control of the Iraq-Turkey transit road and have stopped traffic on it. They have surrounded the town of Zakhu and are engaged in battle with the Ba'thist forces. The clashes are still in progress.

[Signed] Khatem ol-Anbiya' Headquarters, joint operations center of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Iraqi Oil, Economic Complexes Hit

LD161758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] In retaliation for the cowardly enemy air raids on residential and economic areas in our country, the mighty combatants of Islam, during the past 24 hours, dealt heavy blows to enemy oil and economic installations, communication roads, and troop concentrations on the western fronts, near Khanaqin, Banmil oil installations, and Mandali oil pumping stations.

Citing informed military sources, IRNA reports: During the attack, enemy troops suffered heavy casualties and enemy oil and economic installations received heavy damage.

Iraqi Roads Subjected to Fire

LD161811 Tehran IRNA in English 1800 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Bakhtaran, Nov 16, IRNA — Muslim combatants of Iran heavily pounded industrial areas and troop concentration centers in the suburbs of the Iraqi city of Khanaqin, and oil installations of Banmil and Naft Khaneh Saturday and Sunday. The enemy suffered heavy casualties in the shelling and considerable damage was inflicted on its oil and economic installations.

Meanwhile, Basra-Amarah-Baghdad highway as well as the strategic Basra-Aboul Khasib road were subjected to Iranian artillery fire over Saturday and Sunday as a result of which 25 Iraqi troops were killed and four trucks and two command jeeps of theirs destroyed.

Iraqi Fighter Downed in Ahvaz

LD161656 Tehran IRNA in English 1647 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Nov 16, IRNA — An Iraqi warplane attempting to bomb residential areas here was shot down by Iranian surface-to-air fire at 13:00 hours local time (09:30 hours GMT) Sunday. The plane crashed around this Iranian southern city. There is as yet no report on the fate of the plane's pilot although he is believed to have been killed because of his failure to bail out. Some debris of the wreckage of the plane has been found by local people.

Another group of Iraqi warplanes attempted again to raid the city at 17:15 hours local time (13:45 hours GMT) but were forced to flee by Iranian anti-aircraft fire.

Iraqi Corps Headquarters Destroyed

LD151751 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Retaliating against the recent wicked acts committed by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime in raiding our country's populated areas, Islamic combatants created a wall of fire extending for 250 km in the south of Iraq over the past 24 hours and then hit Iraq's economic and military installations as well as the supply routes of the Iraqi forces.

IRNA reports that as a result of fire by Islamic forces during the aforementioned period, the fuel supply of Iraq's Seventh Corps in Saybah was demolished. Furthermore, the tactical bases of the Third and Sixth Iraqi Corps in Al-Tannumah and Al-Qurnah, as well as the headquarters of the 7th Army and Iraq's naval base in Umm Qasr were seriously damaged. According to the same report, the smoke caused by the destruction of Iraq's military and economic centers was quite visible from a relatively far distance. The report adds that the supply routes of the Iraqi Seventh Corps east of Abu al-Khasib were hit. As a result, seven loaders and [word indistinct] one munition depot and two enemy vehicles were destroyed; also, more than 23 enemy troops were killed.

Iraqis Bomb Bakhtaran; 20 Killed

LD142115 Tehran IRNA in English 2015 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Bakhtaran, Nov 14, IRNA — Twenty people were martyred and 60 others wounded in Friday afternoon's Iraqi bombardment of civilian areas here. The attack at 16:55 hours local time (13:25 GMT) also destroyed three residential units and damaged a number of others.

2 Iraqi Planes Downed in Bakhtaran

LD141850 Tehran IRNA in English 1803 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Bakhtaran, Nov 14, IRNA — Two Iraqi warplanes were shot down here by Iranian anti-aircraft fire Friday afternoon. There is yet no report on the fate of the planes' pilots, although it is believed they were killed.

Eyewitnesses here and in nearby villages saw the Iraqi warplanes catch fire in the sky.

A number of Iraqi jet fighters bombed residential areas here Friday afternoon martyring and wounding a number of civilians.

Media Asked To View Iraqi 'Crimes'

LD151817 Tehran IRNA in English 1805 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 15, IRNA — War Information Headquarters (WIH) invited all foreign reporters based in Tehran to inspect the new crimes of the Baghdad government in the bombarded residential areas of the western border city of Bakhtaran.

The residential areas of the city were bombarded by Iraqi warplanes Friday as a result of which 24 civilians were martyred and sixty others wounded. Some houses were destroyed in the bombing.

The WIH asked the foreign reporters to refer to Foreign Press Department of the Ministry of Ershad-e-Eslami (Islamic Guidance), for the Bakhtaran visit.

Communique No 2,655

LD141533 Tehran IRNA in English 1528 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 14, IRNA — Military installations of the eastern Iraqi city of Jalola were heavily bombed by Iranian jet fighters at 11:28 hours local time (07:58 hours GMT) Friday. The fighters after inflicting substantial losses on the enemy returned safely to bases, said a military communique here.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,655 said that an Iraqi warplane was shot down in Mahshahr, Khuzestan Province, at 11:40 hours local time (08:10 hours GMT) Friday. The plane was downed during an attempted air attack on the city by a number of enemy jet fighters.

At least 100 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and heavy losses inflicted on the enemy troops in a lightning attack of Iranian forces on enemy positions in Nahr 'Anbar, southern fronts, earlier Thursday. The Iranian combatants returned safely to bases after the attack, the communique said.

The military communique furthermore said that heavy Iranian long range artillery fire hit Iraq's economic and military centers in the southern and western fronts Thursday inflicting fatal blows on them.

Iran's Navy intercepted and inspected eight cargo ships and oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz Thursday but allowed them to continue voyage after being satisfied that they were not carrying any war-related goods for Iraq, said the communique.

Elsewhere, the communique said that Iraqi forces sustained considerable casualties and losses and their range was silenced in artillery duels with Iranian Muslim combatants in northwestern, western, and southern fronts Thursday.

Iranian Gendarmerie forces traded artillery fire with Iraqi troops in parts of the southern and western fronts Thursday killing a number of enemy soldiers and destroying several vehicles of theirs, according to the communique.

Iraqi long range artillery fire has sporadically hit the southern port city of Abadan, Khuzestan Province, since Saturday inflicting damage on the city.

Communique No 2,656

LD151608 Tehran IRNA in English 1550 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 15, IRNA — Iraq's military and economic centers were heavily bombed by Iranian jet fighters in the cities of Dahuk (Dahuk Province), Al-'Amarah (Missan [name as received] Province) and Tuz Khurmatu (Kirkuk Province) at 03:55, 10:20, and 12:20 hours GMT Saturday. The fighters after inflicting substantial casualties and losses on Iraqi troops returned safely to bases, said military communique here.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,656 said that heavy Iranian long range artillery fire hit Iraqi military, industrial, and economic centers in the southern and western fronts Friday inflicting heavy damage on them in retaliation for the enemy raids on Iranian residential areas in which numerous civilians were martyred and wounded.

Iran's Navy intercepted and inspected 12 cargo ships and oil tankers sailing under foreign flags in the Strait of Hormuz Friday but allowed them to continue voyage after being satisfied they were not carrying any war-related cargo for Iraq.

A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and several enemy gun emplacements destroyed in Hajj 'Umran and Sar Dasht operational theaters, northwestern fronts, by Iranian artillery fire on Friday, the communique said.

The military communique furthermore said that Iranian Gendarmerie Forces shelled Iraqi positions in parts of the southern and western fronts on Friday destroying several enemy gun emplacements, one command jeep, and one dump truck.

At least three Iraqi supply vehicles were destroyed and several enemy gun emplacements set afire in Bakhtaran and Ilam border fronts on Friday, according to the communique.

In the western fronts, the communique said, Iranian patrols reconnoitered positions and military operations of Iraqi forces, and inflicted blows on the enemy.

Operations of Iraqi tanks were disupted in Nahr 'Anbar and Eyn-e Khowsh, both in the southern fronts, by Iranian artillery fire on Friday.